



Department of Energy
Western Area Power Administration
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September 17, 2021

VIA eTARIFF

Honorable Kimberly D. Bose
Office of the Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, NE
Room 1A, East
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: Western Area Power Administration
Docket No. NJ21-_____

Pursuant to 18 C.F.R. § 35.28(e) and 18 C.F.R. § 385.207, Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) hereby submits revisions to its non-jurisdictional Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT or Tariff) and petitions the Commission for a declaratory order finding that these modifications to WAPA's OATT substantially conform to, or are superior to, the Commission's *pro forma* OATT and that these modifications satisfy the requirements for reciprocity status. The purpose of this filing is to modify WAPA's Large Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreement (LGIP and LGIA, respectively) in order to address the Commission's Order No. 845¹ which WAPA is currently in a position to incorporate into its OATT, and to make other limited changes and ministerial edits. WAPA posted notice of this proposed filing on its Open Access Same-time Information System (OASIS) sites and also held a public meeting on May 24, 2021,² to ensure notification of these proposed changes to WAPA's current and prospective Interconnection Customers, and to obtain input from affected stakeholders.

¹ *Reform of Generator Interconnection Procedures and Agreements*, Order No. 845, 163 FERC ¶ 61,043 (2018), *errata notice*, 167 FERC ¶ 61,123, *order on reh'g*, Order No. 845-A, 166 FERC ¶ 61,137, *errata notice*, 167 FERC ¶ 61,124, *order on reh'g*, Order No. 845-B, 168 FERC ¶ 61,092 (2019).

² See, e.g., <http://www.oasis.oati.com/WAPA/WAPAdocs/WAPA-OATT-Revision-Information.htm>.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Western Area Power Administration

WAPA is a Federal power marketing administration (PMA) of the United States Department of Energy that markets Federal power and owns and operates transmission facilities in fifteen western and central states, encompassing a geographic area of 1.3 million square-miles. WAPA was established pursuant to section 302 of the DOE Organization Act.³ WAPA's primary mission is to market Federal power and transmission resources constructed pursuant to congressional authorization. The Federal generation marketed by WAPA resulted from the construction of power plants by the Federal generating agencies, principally the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The power and transmission requirements of project use loads, which are designated by Congress and carry out purposes such as pumping of irrigation water, must by law be met first for the life of those projects. Power in excess of these requirements is available for marketing by WAPA to its preference customers.

WAPA owns and operates over 17,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and has entered into long-term transmission contracts for widespread distribution of Federal generation to project use and preference customers comprised of non-profit entities such as electric cooperatives, municipal utilities, Indian tribes, and Federal and state governmental entities. WAPA has four regional offices located in Phoenix, Arizona (Desert Southwest Region), Loveland, Colorado (Rocky Mountain Region), Folsom, California (Sierra Nevada Region), and Billings, Montana (Upper Great Plains Region), as well as the Colorado River Storage Project Management Center located in Salt Lake City, Utah (collectively, Regions), and a Headquarters Office located in Lakewood, Colorado. WAPA's Regions have reserved sufficient transmission capacity on the systems they manage to meet their existing statutory obligations regarding project use and preference power deliveries. Those obligations are accounted for in each Federal project's marketing plan, which is, in turn, implemented through existing contracts for the provision of hydroelectric capacity and/or energy. In addition, WAPA's transmission system is used by third parties for network and point-to-point transmission service purposes; therefore, WAPA has contractual obligations it must meet under a myriad of existing transmission agreements which were executed before and after WAPA's OATT became effective.

WAPA is not a public utility subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act (FPA).⁴ WAPA is, however, a transmitting utility subject to FPA sections 210-213,⁵ and has provided open access transmission service since its inception in 1977.

³ 42 U.S.C. § 7152(a) (2021).

⁴ 16 U.S.C. §§ 824d and 824e (2021).

⁵ 16 U.S.C. §§ 824i-824l (2021).

B. Summary of Order No. 845's Reforms and WAPA's Compliance Approach

Order No. 845 instituted ten different reforms to the *pro forma* LGIP and LGIA that were intended to improve the interconnection process and promote more informed interconnection decisions. In sum, Order No. 845 required Transmission Providers to:

- (1) Add to LGIP Section 1 the *pro forma* definition of the new term Contingent Facilities, and propose in new LGIP Section 3.8 a non-*pro forma* method for identifying Contingent Facilities;
- (2) Revise LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 so the definition of Generating Facility explicitly includes electric storage resources;
- (3) Propose in LGIP Section 1 a non-*pro forma* definition of the new term Permissible Technological Advancement, and propose in new LGIP Section 4.4.6 a non-*pro forma* procedure to follow when assessing and, if necessary, studying an Interconnection Customer's technological changes without affecting that Interconnection Customer's Queue Position;
- (4) Add to LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 the *pro forma* definitions of the new terms Provisional Interconnection Service and Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, and revise LGIA Article 5.9 to allow for Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreements that provide for limited operation of a Generating Facility prior to completion of the full interconnection process;
- (5) Revise LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 so the definition of Stand Alone Network Upgrades provides that they are Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System, and revise LGIA Articles 5.1, 5.1.3, and 5.1.4 to remove the limitation that Interconnection Customers may exercise the option to build the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades only in instances when the Transmission Provider cannot meet the dates proposed by the Interconnection Customer;
- (6) Add to LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 the *pro forma* definition of the new term Surplus Interconnection Service, and propose under LGIP Section 3.3 a non-*pro forma* process for Interconnection Customers to use Surplus Interconnection Service at existing Points of Interconnection;
- (7) Revise LGIP Section 2.3 to require that Transmission Providers list the specific study processes and assumptions for forming the network models used for Interconnection Studies;
- (8) Add to LGIP Sections 3.1, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.2, and to Section 5 of LGIP Appendix 1, *pro forma* language allowing Interconnection Customers to request a lower level of Interconnection Service than their Generating Facility Capacity;

- (9) Add new *pro forma* LGIP Sections 3.5.2, 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.4, 3.5.3, and 3.5.4 that implement quarterly reporting requirements for aggregate Interconnection Study performance; and
- (10) Add new *pro forma* LGIP Section 13.5.5 that establishes interconnection dispute resolution procedures allowing a disputing party to unilaterally seek non-binding dispute resolution.

As described hereinafter, WAPA's proposes to adopt Order No. 845's *pro forma* LGIP and LGIA revisions with modifications to account for the statutory requirements and FPA compliance exemptions applicable to WAPA as a Federal PMA, and to incorporate certain Commission-approved non-*pro forma* revisions made by various jurisdictional Transmission Providers. To ease the task of comparing the different types of proposed revisions, this instant filing uses a multi-color change comparison approach as follows: ~~greenline/strikeout~~ modifications indicate the *pro forma* revisions directed by Order No. 845; ~~blue/line/strikeout~~ modifications indicate the Commission-approved non-*pro forma* revisions made by jurisdictional Transmission Providers; and ~~purple/line/strikeout~~ modifications indicate WAPA's proposed changes to the aforementioned *pro forma* and non-*pro forma* revisions, and also to make other limited changes and ministerial edits.

II. PROPOSED REVISIONS

A. Proposed Revisions to Comply with Order No. 845

1. Definition and Identification of Contingent Facilities

a. LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1, and LGIA Appendix A

In accordance with Order No. 845, WAPA added the new *pro forma* definition of Contingent Facilities to LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1, with two proposed revisions.

First, WAPA revised the definition to include "planned upgrades not yet in service" as types of facilities that if delayed or unbuilt could cause a need for re-studies of the Interconnection Request.

Second, WAPA appended to the definition a sentence indicating Contingent Facilities are identified in Appendix A of the LGIA.

Additionally, WAPA revised LGIA Appendix A to include a line item for specifying Contingent Facilities.

Other than a minor grammatical change, WAPA's proposed revisions are the same as those filed by Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association (Tri-State) and approved by the Commission.⁶

b. New LGIP Section 3.8

WAPA added new LGIP Section 3.8 that sets forth WAPA's proposed non-*pro forma* method for identifying Contingent Facilities. As directed by Order No. 845 and the Commission's orders pertaining to jurisdictional compliance proposals, WAPA's method:

- Provides that for each Interconnection Request, WAPA will review all additions, modifications, and upgrades to WAPA's Transmission System that are part of its transmission expansion plan, and facilities identified as Network Upgrades through the Interconnection System Impact Studies for higher queued Interconnection Requests that are not yet in service;
- Specifies the criteria WAPA will use in its proposed distribution factor analysis to determine which facilities of its transmission expansion plan constitute Contingent Facilities;
- Specifies the thresholds and criteria that WAPA will use to determine which Network Upgrades from higher queued projects constitute Contingent Facilities; and
- States that WAPA will provide the Interconnection Customer with:
 - A list of all Contingent Facilities identified at the conclusion of the Interconnection System Impact Study; and
 - If requested, the estimated Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs and estimated in-service completion time of each identified Contingent Facility when this information is readily available and not commercially sensitive.

WAPA's proposed method is the same as that filed by Arizona Public Service Company (APS) and approved by the Commission.⁷

2. Definition of Generating Facility

In accordance with Order No. 845, WAPA revised the definition of Generating Facility in LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 as follows: "Generating Facility shall mean Interconnection Customer's device for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity . . ."

⁶ See Tri-State's December 27, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER20-687-000 at p 7-8; and *Tri-State Generation and Transmission Assoc., Inc.*, 171 FERC ¶ 61,123 at P 21 and 26 (2020).

⁷ See APS's May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1939-000, as amended on April 30, 2020; *Arizona Public Service Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,111 at P 22-27 (2020); and the Commission's August 5, 2020 delegated letter order in Docket No. ER19-1939-001, *et al.*

WAPA proposes to make Surplus Interconnection Service-related modifications to the definition of Generating Facility, as discussed in section II.B.1 of this transmittal letter.

3. Technological Advancements Proposed by Interconnection Customers

a. LGIP Section 1

In accordance with Order No. 845's pertinent requirements and clarifications, WAPA added non-*pro forma* language defining the new term Permissible Technological Advancement as a modification to equipment that:

- Results in electrical performance equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technology change;
- Does not cause any reliability concerns;
- Does not degrade the electrical characteristics of the generating equipment, e.g., the ratings, impedances, efficiencies, capabilities, and performance of the equipment under steady-state and dynamic conditions;
- Does not have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date, and is therefore not a Material Modification;
- May achieve cost or grid performance efficiencies;
- May include turbines, inverters, plant supervisory controls or other devices that could affect a generating facility's ability to provide ancillary services; and
- Does not include changes in generation technology type or fuel type, e.g., wind to solar or natural gas to wind.

WAPA's proposed definition of Permissible Technological Advancement is largely the same as that filed by Public Service Company of Colorado (PSCo) and approved by the Commission.⁸ However, WAPA made two minor sets of revisions to the language.

First, at the end of the last sentence, WAPA added "wind to solar or natural gas to wind" as examples of changes in generation technology type or fuel type that are not Permissible Technological Advancements.⁹

Second, WAPA made minor grammatical edits throughout the provision.

⁸ See PSCo's May 15, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1864-000, as amended on June 3, 2019; and *Public Service Co. of Colorado*, 169 FERC ¶ 61,224 at P 53 and 56 (2019).

⁹ Order No. 845 at P 530.

b. LGIP Sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2

WAPA revised LGIP Sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 to include the *pro forma* language prescribed by Order No. 845, with three proposed modifications.

First, WAPA revised LGIP Section 4.4.1 to state: “(a) a decrease of up to 60 percent of electrical output (MW) of the proposed project, through either (1) a decrease in ~~plant size~~ Generating Facility Capacity (MW)”

Second, WAPA revised LGIP Section 4.4.2 to state: “additional ~~15 percent~~ decrease of up to 15 percent of electrical output of the proposed project through either (1) a decrease in ~~plant size~~ Generating Facility Capacity (MW)”

Third, WAPA moved the *pro forma* phrase “the incremental costs associated with those modifications are the responsibility of the requesting Interconnection Customer” from existing LGIP Section 4.4.2(b) to a separate sentence after new Section 4.4.2(c), to avoid the implication that the Interconnection Customer is responsible only for incremental costs associated with Section 4.4.2(b).

These three proposed modifications are the same as those filed by APS and approved by the Commission.¹⁰

In addition, WAPA revised criterion (a)(2) of LGIP Sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 to incorporate the proposed term Interconnection Service Level that is discussed in section II.B.2 of this transmittal letter. Finally, WAPA made the following minor grammatical revisions in the beginning of LGIP Section 4.4.2: “Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection Facility~~ies~~ Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, the modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) an additional”

c. New LGIP Section 4.4.6

WAPA added new LGIP Section 4.4.6 that sets forth a non-*pro forma* technological change procedure for WAPA to assess and, if necessary, study an Interconnection Customer’s technological changes. As required by Order No. 845, WAPA’s proposed technological change procedure:

- Allows an Interconnection Customer to incorporate certain technological advancements in its Interconnection Request prior to the execution of the

¹⁰ See APS’s May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1939-000 at p 10-13; and *Arizona Public Service Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,111 at P 43-44 and 48 (2020).

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement, without risking the loss of its queue position;

- States that if an Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate a technological advancement into its existing Interconnection Request, the Interconnection Customer must submit a technological advancement request;
- Specifies the information that the Interconnection Customer must submit as part of its technological advancement request;
- Specifies what technological advancements can be incorporated at various stages of the interconnection process and identifies which requirements apply to the Interconnection Customer and to the Transmission Provider;
- Specifies the conditions under which a study will or will not be necessary to determine whether a proposed technological advancement is a Material Modification;
- Requires the Interconnection Customer to provide a deposit of \$10,000 if notified that additional studies are necessary;¹¹
- Explains how WAPA will evaluate the technological advancement request to determine whether it is a Material Modification;
- Provides that WAPA will make its determination of whether a change is a Material Modification within 30 days of the initial technological advancement request; and
- Requires that if WAPA cannot accommodate the proposed technological advancement without triggering the Material Modification provision of the LGIP, WAPA will tender a report to the Interconnection Customer with the study results and an explanation of why the proposed technological advancement was deemed a Material Modification.

WAPA's procedure is largely the same as that filed by Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) and approved by the Commission,¹² other than five sets of proposed revisions.

First, WAPA separated the provisions into enumerated subsections.

Second, WAPA revised two instances of "[LGIP](#)" in Section 4.4.6.1(a) to state "[this LGIP](#)".

Third, WAPA modified the LGIP Section 4.4.6.1(b) study deposit timeline to specify "[five \(5\) Business dDays](#)".

¹¹ Order No. 845 set the default amount for this deposit at \$10,000 with a allowance for an increase if justified by the Transmission Provider; however, WAPA does not propose to increase the deposit amount. Order No. 845 at P 534.

¹² See PNM's May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1955-000, as amended on February 14 and September 18, 2020; *Public Service Co. of New Mexico*, 169 FERC ¶ 61,222 at P 55-60 (2019), *Order on Compliance*, 171 FERC ¶ 61,124 at P 29-34 (2020); and the Commission's November 9, 2020 delegated letter order in Docket No. ER19-1955-004.

Fourth, WAPA omitted “GE PSLF” from LGIP Section 4.4.6.1(d) to provide for the submission of other digital formats as allowed in Appendix 1 to LGIP Attachment A.

Fifth, WAPA omitted language from LGIP Section 4.4.6.4 that would have required WAPA to pay interest on any refundable portion of the Interconnection Customer’s deposit that exceeds the actual costs WAPA incurs. Regarding this fifth proposed revision, WAPA does not pay interest on study deposit refunds, and the Commission has approved similar omissions in WAPA’s previous OATT revision filings.¹³

4. Provisional Interconnection Service

a. LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1

WAPA added to LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 the *pro forma* definitions of Provisional Interconnection Service and Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement without any proposed revisions.

b. LGIA Articles 5.9 and 5.9.1

In accordance with Order No. 845, WAPA renamed the title of LGIA Article 5.9 from “Limited Operation” to “Other Interconnection Options.”

With respect to LGIA Article 5.9.1 (as numbered by Order No. 845 and now titled “Limited Operation”), WAPA modified it in two places to include Contingent Facilities within the language of the provision. This proposed modification is the same as that filed by Tri-State and approved by the Commission.¹⁴

c. New LGIA Article 5.9.2

WAPA added new LGIA Article 5.9.2 detailing the terms and conditions for Provisional Interconnection Service, along with four proposed revisions.

¹³ See, e.g., WAPA’s January 26, 2005 filing letter in Docket No. NJ05-1-000 at p 13 (indicating that “[t]he payment of interest language has been deleted from [LGIP Sections 3.6 and 5.2] inasmuch as [WAPA] does not pay interest under the OATT on non-capital expenditures made by other parties. [WAPA] notes that these revisions are similar to certain modifications [WAPA] proposed in its original OATT filing and which the Commission subsequently accepted. [Missouri Basin Municipal Power Agency, et al., 99 FERC ¶ 61,062 (2002)]”); and *Western Area Power Administration*, 112 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2005).

¹⁴ See Tri-State’s December 27, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER20-687-000 at p 9; and *Tri-State Generation and Transmission Assoc., Inc.*, 171 FERC ¶ 61,123 at P 21 and 26 (2020) at P 50.

First, WAPA included Contingent Facilities among the types of facilities applicable to processing requests for Provisional Interconnection Service. This proposed set of revisions is the same as that filed by Tri-State and approved by the Commission.¹⁵

Second, WAPA omitted language from the first sentence of Article 5.9.2 that would have required WAPA to file an unexecuted Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement with the Commission if requested by the Interconnection Customer. This proposed omission is due to the fact that WAPA is not subject to the Commission's filing requirements under FPA section 205, and the Commission has approved similar omissions in WAPA's previous OATT revision filings.¹⁶

Third, WAPA removed an erroneous comma from the fourth sentence, as follows: "Where available studies indicate that such- Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, . . ."

Fourth, WAPA replaced the bracketed timeline placeholder in the penultimate sentence to provide that WAPA will update Provisional Interconnection Service studies on an annual basis unless there have been no changes on WAPA's Transmission System since the Interconnection Customer's last completed study. This proposed revision is the same as that filed by Black Hills Power, Inc. (Black Hills Power) and approved by the Commission.¹⁷

5. Option for the Interconnection Customer to Build Certain Facilities

a. LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1

WAPA incorporated in LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 the *pro forma* revisions in the definition of Stand Alone Network Upgrades to provide that they are Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System, and, if there is a disagreement about whether a particular Network Upgrade is a Stand Alone Network Upgrade, the Transmission Provider must provide the Interconnection Customer with a written technical explanation outlining why the Transmission Provider does not consider a particular Network Upgrade to be a Stand Alone Network Upgrade.

¹⁵ See Tri-State's December 27, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER20-687-000 at p 10-11; and *Tri-State Generation and Transmission Assoc., Inc.*, 171 FERC ¶ 61,123 at P 50.

¹⁶ See, e.g., WAPA's December 31, 1997 filing letter in Docket No. NJ98-1-000 at p 13 (observing that "[WAPA] is not a public utility and is not subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act. As a result, [WAPA] does not submit its contracts for Commission approval"); and *Missouri Basin Municipal Power Agency*, 99 FERC ¶ 61,062 (2002).

¹⁷ See Black Hills Power's May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1926-000, as amended on April 9, 2020; *Black Hills Power, Inc.*, 169 FERC ¶ 61,145 at P 40-41 (2019); and the Commission's June 5, 2020 delegated letter order in Docket No. ER19-1926-002.

WAPA proposes to modify the timeline in the last sentence of these *pro forma* revisions to state, “within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of its determination.” Although Order No. 845-A did not specify whether this timeline is to be measured in Business Days or Calendar Days,¹⁸ WAPA believes the latter was the Commission’s intent.

b. LGIA Articles 5.1, 5.1.3, and 5.1.4

As directed by Order No. 845, WAPA revised LGIA Articles 5.1, 5.1.3, and 5.1.4 to remove the limitation that the Interconnection Customer may only exercise the option to design, procure and construct a Transmission Provider’s Interconnection Facilities and Stand-Alone Network Upgrades in instances when the Transmission Provider cannot meet the dates proposed by the Interconnection Customer.

WAPA does not propose to modify these *pro forma* revisions.

c. New LGIA Article 5.2(12)

WAPA added new *pro forma* LGIA Article 5.2(12) with proposed modifications to reflect the fact that WAPA is required by statute to charge Interconnection Customers in advance for all actual costs incurred by WAPA in the performance of its responsibilities.¹⁹

6. Surplus Interconnection Service

a. LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1

WAPA added to LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1 the *pro forma* definition of Surplus Interconnection Service without any proposed revisions.

In addition, WAPA added to LGIP Section 1 the non-*pro forma* term Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement that is defined as: “[T]he agreement for Surplus Interconnection Service established among the Transmission Provider, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, and the original Interconnection Customer if that entity or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer. The Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for Surplus

¹⁸ Order No. 845-A at P 68 and Appendix B, Section 1.

¹⁹ See, e.g., WAPA’s January 26, 2005 filing letter in Docket No. NJ05-1-000 at p 14 (explaining that “a key requirement of the Federal Anti-Deficiency Act [31 U.S.C. § 1341(a)(1)] restricts [WAPA] from obligating funds which have not yet been Congressionally appropriated or authorized for expenditure Consequently, [WAPA] added language to LGIP Section 8.3 and to Attachment A to LGIP Appendix 4 stating that, regardless of the provided estimates, [WAPA] will charge the Interconnection Customer for all actual amounts, and that payment for any services will be made in advance in accordance with revised LGIA Article 11.5”); and *Western Area Power Administration*, 112 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2005).

Interconnection Service purposes.” WAPA’s proposed definition is based on the definition of the *pro forma* term Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement that was incorporated by Order No. 845, as described previously herein.

Finally, WAPA added to LGIP Section 1 the following related non-*pro forma* terms and definitions: Surplus Interconnection Service Customer; Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study; Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement; Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study; Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement; and Surplus Interconnection Service Request. Other than minor changes to wording and numerical references, these six proposed terms and definitions are the same as those filed by Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and approved by the Commission.²⁰

b. New LGIP Sections 3.3 and 3.3.1

WAPA added new *pro forma* LGIP Sections 3.3 and 3.3.1 that provide a basic description of Surplus Interconnection Service and the essential requirements for requesting the service and performing the related studies. WAPA proposes to modify these provisions in two respects.

First, WAPA made a minor revision in the first sentence of LGIP Section 3.3 to reflect the incorporation of the new service into the LGIP. This proposed revision is similar to that filed by NorthWestern Corporation (NorthWestern) and approved by the Commission.²¹

Second, WAPA made minor revisions to LGIP Section 3.3.1 to accommodate the proposed term Surplus Interconnection Service Request that is discussed above.

c. New LGIP Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.7

WAPA proposes in new LGIP Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.7 non-*pro forma* language providing for an expedited Surplus Interconnection Service process. As directed by Order No. 845, WAPA’s proposed Surplus Interconnection Service process:

- Specifies that requests for Surplus Interconnection Service shall be processed outside of the interconnection queue;
- Allows affiliates of the existing Interconnection Customer to use Surplus Interconnection Service for another interconnecting Generating Facility;

²⁰ See SPP’s May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1954-000 at p 17-18; and *Southwest Power Pool, Inc.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,042 (2020) at P 69-73.

²¹ See NorthWestern’s July 11, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1943-001 at Attachment 3, LGIP Section 3.3; and *NorthWestern Corp.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,040 at P 54 (2020).

- Allows for the transfer of Surplus Interconnection Service that the existing Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates does not intend to use;
- Provides that if required, WAPA will perform the analyses described in *pro forma* LGIP Section 3.3.1;
- Requires the Interconnection Customer to stipulate the amount of Surplus Interconnection Service that is available, designate when Surplus Interconnection Service will be available, and describe any other conditions under which Surplus Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection may be used;
- States that the original Interconnection Customer, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, and WAPA will enter into agreements for Surplus Interconnection Service; and
- Provides that if any additional Network Upgrades are identified as being required for Surplus Interconnection Service, the Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be denied, and the Requesting Customer may submit a new Interconnection Request.

WAPA's proposed Surplus Interconnection Service process is based on that filed by Tucson Electric Power Company (Tucson Electric) and approved by the Commission,²² but it includes several proposed changes.

First, WAPA made numerous non-substantive modifications throughout the provisions to accommodate the Surplus Interconnection Service-related terms proposed in LGIP Section 1; however, WAPA opted not to "redline" these revisions in order to reduce visual clutter.

Second, WAPA revised language in LGIP Section 3.3.2.1(b) (Tucson Electric LGIP Section 3.3.2.1(ii)) to make it clear that in accordance with Order No. 845 at P 481, the existing Interconnection Customer is required to describe any other conditions under which Surplus Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection may be used.

Third, WAPA appended language to LGIP Section 3.3.3.2 requiring the Interconnection Customer to provide with the delivery of the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement an additional \$25,000 deposit for preparation of the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study and report. As explained in previous filings, WAPA requires advance payment to perform study and other such work consistent with the Federal Contributed Funds Act, 43 U.S.C. § 395.²³ Additionally, as justification for the proposed deposit of \$25,000, this amount is half of the *pro forma* deposit specified for the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement and report under LGIP Section 7.2, and is therefore similar to Tucson

²² See Tucson Electric's July 12, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1934-002 at Attachment I-3, LGIP Sections 3.3.1 through 3.3.6; and *Tucson Electric Power Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,043 at P 46-49 (2020).

²³ See, e.g., WAPA's March 2, 2007 filing letter in Docket No. NJ07-2-000 at p 7; and *Western Area Power Administration*, 119 FERC ¶ 61,329 (2007).

Electric's Commission-approved Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study deposit requirement that WAPA proposes to include in Section 3.3.4.2, as discussed below.

Fourth, WAPA incorporated environmental review provisions in LGIP Sections 3.3.3.4 and 3.3.5.3 that are largely the same as the Commission-approved provisions previously incorporated by WAPA in renumbered LGIP Section 3.4.5 (formerly 3.3.5) and Section 11.2, respectively.²⁴

Fifth, WAPA added language to LGIP Section 3.3.5.1 referencing the provisions regarding negotiation of a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement.

Sixth, WAPA modified LGIP Section 3.3.5.2 to replace the "interconnection service limit" condition with "the limitation on total combined Generating Facility Capacity at the Point of Interconnection, if applicable," which is intended to avoid confusion with the proposed term Interconnection Service Level described in Section II.B.2 of this transmittal letter and is based on the limitation mandated in Order No. 845 at P 472, 475, and 481. Moreover, WAPA added to Section 3.3.5.2 language from Order No. 845 at P 499 clarifying the "mode of operation for energy production" condition.

Seventh, WAPA replace the first sentence of LGIP Section 3.3.5.3 with the environmental review provisions discussed above. Furthermore, WAPA omitted language from the second paragraph of Section 3.3.5.3 that would have required WAPA to file executed and unexecuted Surplus Interconnection Service Agreements with the Commission, due to the fact that WAPA is not subject to the Commission's filing requirements under FPA section 205.²⁵

Finally, WAPA added LGIP Section 3.3.6 to incorporate several additional requirements and clarifications for Surplus Interconnection Service. This Section is partly based on requirements proposed by El Paso Electric Company (EPE) and approved by the Commission,²⁶ although WAPA has included several other requirements and clarifications stated in Order Nos. 845 and 845-A, as follows: (1) WAPA LGIP Section 3.3.6.1 – Order No. 845 at P 481; (2) Section 3.3.6.2 – Order No. 845 at P 472 and n. 835; (3) Section 3.3.6.3 – EPE LGIP Section 3.3.2.G; (4) Section 3.3.6.4 – Order No. 845 at P 473-474 and 504-507; (5) Section 3.3.6.5 – Order No. 845

²⁴ See WAPA's January 26, 2005 filing letter in Docket No. NJ05-1-000 at p 14 (observing that "[a]s a Federal power marketing agency, before beginning construction of any facilities, [WAPA] must first conduct a mandatory environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act [42 U.S.C. § 4321, *et seq.*]"); and *Western Area Power Administration*, 112 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2005).

²⁵ See, e.g., WAPA's January 26, 2005 filing letter in Docket No. NJ05-1-000 at p 12 (stating "[i]nsofar as [WAPA] is not subject to the Commission's jurisdiction under Sections 205 and 206 of the Federal Power Act, [WAPA] removed language from [LGIP Section 1, Definitions – 'Effective Date' and 'Tariff', and Sections 3.4, 5.1.1.3, 5.1.2, 5.2.6.2, 7.3, 11.3, and 11.4] indicating that [WAPA] would, or requiring [WAPA] to, file its OATT or a LGIA with the Commission"); and *Western Area Power Administration*, 112 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2005).

²⁶ See EPE's May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1953-000 at Attachment M, LGIP Sections 3.3.2.F and G; and *El Paso Electric Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,115 at P 55-56 (2020).

at P 472, and Order No. 845-A at P 145; (6) Section 3.3.6.6 – Order No. 845 at P 472, 475, and 481; and (7) Section 3.3.6.7 – EPE LGIP Section 3.3.2.F.

- d. Renumbered LGIP Sections 3.4, 3.4.1 through 3.4.5, and 3.5 through 3.7; LGIP Sections 4.1, 6.1, 7.1, and 7.2; LGIP Appendix 2, Section 4.0; and LGIP Appendix 7

WAPA renumbered the provisions within LGIP Section 3 that follow new *pro forma* Section 3.3 discussed above and conformed the applicable numerical references throughout the LGIP.

Additionally, in renumbered LGIP Section 3.4.5 (formerly 3.3.5), WAPA modified the reference to the National Environmental Policy Act to reflect the statute being acronymed under WAPA's proposed new LGIP Section 3.3.3.4.

7. Interconnection Study Models and Assumptions

WAPA made the *pro forma* revisions to LGIP Section 2.3 that require the Transmission Provider to, among other things, maintain base power flow, short circuit, and stability databases, including all underlying assumptions, and contingency list on either its OASIS site or a password-protected website.

WAPA proposes to modify these *pro forma* revisions as follows: “Such network models and underlying assumptions should reasonably represent those used during the most recent interconnection study for which the Interconnection Customer has a valid Interconnection Request and be representative of current system conditions with assumed higher queued generation and transmission additions.” WAPA's proposed revisions are consistent with its current modeling methodology and are the same as those filed by PNM and approved by the Commission.²⁷

8. Requesting Interconnection Service Below Generating Facility Capacity

a. General

WAPA added *pro forma* language to LGIP Sections 3.1, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.2, and appended *pro forma* language to Section 5 of LGIP Appendix 1, that collectively provides for Interconnection Customer requests and Transmission Provider studies of Interconnection Service below the Generating Facility Capacity. Where necessary, WAPA revised this language to incorporate the proposed term Interconnection Service Level that is discussed in II.B.2 of this transmittal letter.

²⁷ See PNM's May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1955-000 at p 2-3; and *Public Service Co. of New Mexico*, 169 FERC ¶61,222 at P 26 and 28 (2019).

b. LGIP Section 3.1

WAPA added the *pro forma* paragraph to LGIP Section 3.1,²⁸ with three proposed revisions in addition to those needed to incorporate the proposed term Interconnection Service Level.

First, WAPA replaced the opening sentence so it now states: “Interconnection Customer may request an Interconnection Service Level below the Generating Facility Capacity.” Aside from the aforementioned term, this proposed revision is the same as that filed by PSCo and approved by the Commission.²⁹

Second, WAPA omitted language from the final *pro forma* sentence that would have required WAPA to file an unexecuted LGIA if requested by the Interconnection Customer. As discussed previously herein, WAPA is not subject to the Commission’s filing requirements under FPA section 205, and the Commission has approved similar omissions in WAPA’s previous OATT revision filings.³⁰

Third, WAPA appended a sentence specifying the location of the relevant LGIP provisions in order to provide clarity to prospective Interconnection Customers.

c. LGIP Section 7.3

In addition to incorporating the proposed term Interconnection Service Level, WAPA modified the new *pro forma* language in LGIP Section 7.3 so the term “System Impact Study” is stated as “Interconnection System Impact Study”.

9. Interconnection Study Timeline Tracking and Reporting

WAPA added new *pro forma* LGIP Sections 3.5.2, 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.4, 3.5.3, and 3.5.4 that require the Transmission Provider to: calculate and maintain on its OASIS site or public website summary statistics related to the timing of the Transmission Provider’s processing of Interconnection Studies; and update those statistics on a quarterly basis.

Other than edits to capitalization, WAPA proposes six sets of revisions to the new *pro forma* language.

²⁸ WAPA ensured that the second sentence of this paragraph includes the *pro forma* phrase “and associated costs” as required by Order No. 845 at P 347 and 367. *See, e.g., El Paso Electric Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,115 at P 43 and 46, and n. 72 (2020).

²⁹ *See* PSCo’s May 15, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1864-000 at Attachment N, LGIP Section 3.1; and *Public Service Co. of Colorado*, 169 FERC ¶ 61,224 at P 36-37 (2019).

³⁰ *See* n. 25 *supra*.

First, WAPA replaced the bracketed timeline placeholders in LGIP Sections 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.3 with the relevant Interconnection Study timelines. These proposed revisions are the same as those filed by several Transmission Providers and approved by the Commission.³¹

Second, WAPA modified the term “System Impact Studies” in LGIP Section 3.5.2.2(C) so it is stated as “Interconnection System Impact Studies”.

Third, WAPA modified LGIP Sections 3.5.2.3(A), (B), and (D) to reflect the requirement in LGIP Section 8.3 that “Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the study and issue a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report to Interconnection Customer [emphasis added]” within the applicable timelines. These proposed revisions are the same as those filed by EPE and approved by the Commission.³²

Fourth, WAPA revised the 30-day timelines specified in *pro forma* LGIP Sections 3.5.3 and 3.5.4(ii) to specify “within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the end of the calendar quarter.” Although Order No. 845 did not indicate whether these *pro forma* timelines are to be measured in Business Days or Calendar Days, WAPA believes the latter was the Commission’s intent.

Fifth, WAPA revised the second sentence of *pro forma* LGIP Section 3.5.3 to state “with the first required report to be in for the first quarter of calendar year 20202.” This proposed revision accounts for the fact that WAPA will track its interconnection study metrics beginning the first calendar quarter of 2022 insofar as WAPA is requesting an effective date for this instant filing of December 15, 2021, as discussed hereinafter. Accordingly, WAPA will post its first quarterly metrics within 30 Calendar Days after the end of that calendar quarter.

Sixth, WAPA revised *pro forma* section 3.5.4(i) to require that WAPA post Interconnection Study delay reports on the OASIS rather than submit them to the Commission since WAPA isn’t subject to the filing requirements of FPA section 205. Similarly, WAPA’s Commission-approved Order No. 890 compliance filing omitted language from *pro forma* OATT Section 19.9 that would have required WAPA to file Transmission Study delay notices with the Commission.³³

10. Non-binding Dispute Resolution

As prescribed by Order No. 845, WAPA added new *pro forma* LGIP Section 13.5.5 that

³¹ See, e.g., Black Hills Power’s May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1926-000 at Attachment J, LGIP Sections 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.3; and *Black Hills Power, Inc.*, 169 FERC ¶ 61,145 at P 30-31 (2019).

³² See EPE’s May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1953-000 at p 3; and *El Paso Electric Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,115 at P 36 and 38 (2020).

³³ See n. 25 *supra*. See also WAPA’s October 1, 2009 filing in Docket No. NJ10-1-000 at p 8; and *Western Area Power Administration*, 133 FERC ¶ 61,193 at P 18-19 (2010).

establishes interconnection dispute resolution procedures allowing a disputing party to unilaterally seek non-binding dispute resolution.

Other than edits to capitalization, WAPA proposes two modifications to this new provision.

First, WAPA changed the timeline in the fourth sentence to specify “thirty (30) Calendar Days” in conformance with the other timelines in the provision.

Second, WAPA removed language from the penultimate sentence that referred to parties filing a complaint under FPA section 206. As noted previously, WAPA is not subject to the Commission’s jurisdiction under FPA section 206.³⁴

B. Other Proposed Revisions

1. Definitions of Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities

The terms Generating Facility and Interconnection Facilities are used throughout the *pro forma* and proposed non-*pro forma* Surplus Interconnection Service provisions under WAPA’s LGIP Section 3.3; however, without revision, the two terms technically are not usable within those provisions insofar as their *pro forma* definitions encompass only Interconnection Customers and not Surplus Interconnection Service Customers. Consequently, WAPA proposes to remedy this issue by making the following modifications in LGIP Section 1 and LGIA Article 1.

For the definition of Generating Facility, WAPA modified it to mean the “Interconnection Customer’s or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer’s device for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request or the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, respectively, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer’s or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer’s Interconnection Facilities.”

For the definition of Interconnection Facilities, WAPA modified it to include the “Surplus Interconnection Service Customer’s Interconnection Facilities.”

2. Interconnection Service Level

WAPA added to LGIP Section 1 the non-*pro forma* term Interconnection Service Level, which is defined as “the maximum amount of electrical output (MW) requested by the Interconnection Customer to be injected at the Point of Interconnection.” Moreover, WAPA revised LGIP Sections 3.1, 3.2, 4.4.1, 4.4.2, 6.3, and 7.3 to substitute this proposed term for the undefined phrases “level of interconnection service,” “level of Interconnection Service,” and

³⁴ See n. 25 *supra*.

“Interconnection Service level” that are used interchangeably in those provisions.

WAPA’s proposed term and its definition are based on those filed by APS and approved by the Commission, with the difference being that APS’s term is titled “Interconnection Service Level or Level of Interconnection Service”.³⁵

3. LGIP Appendix 1

WAPA added line items to Section 2 of LGIP Appendix 1 for the Interconnection Customer to indicate whether an Interconnection Request is related to a Permissible Technological Advancement, Provisional Interconnection Service, or Surplus Interconnection Service, and to provide additional information regarding the last two services if either is requested.

Additionally, WAPA revised Section 5 of LGIP Appendix 1 to indicate that the Interconnection Customer or the applicant for Surplus Interconnection Service is to provide the required information for a proposed new Generating Facility, an increase to Generating Facility Capacity or a Material Modification of an existing Generating Facility, for Provisional Interconnection Service related to an existing Interconnection Request or Interconnection Agreement, or for a Generating Facility that plans to utilize Surplus Interconnection Service.

WAPA’s proposed additions of the Provisional Interconnection Service- and Surplus Interconnection Service-related line items in Section 2 of LGIP Appendix 1, and its proposed revisions to Section 5 of LGIP Appendix 1, are the same as those filed by Tucson Electric and approved by the Commission.³⁶

4. Ministerial Edits

Along with the ministerial edits discussed previously herein, WAPA made minor corrections to capitalization, carriage returns, pluralization, and spacing in various LGIP and LGIA provisions.

C. Continuing Deferral of OATT Revisions for Order No. 1000

In its recent OATT revision filing submitted under Docket No. NJ21-4-000 on December 2, 2020 (December 2 Filing), WAPA indicated it would need to defer compliance with Order Nos. 845

³⁵ See APS’s May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1939-000 at p 12; and *Arizona Public Service Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,111 at P 77-78 and 80 (2020).

³⁶ See Tucson Electric’s May 22, 2019 filing in Docket No. ER19-1934-000, as amended on July 12, 2019; and *Tucson Electric Power Co.*, 170 FERC ¶ 61,043 at P 42, 44, and 48-49 (2020).

and 1000³⁷ due to distinct issues associated with those proceedings.³⁸ In this instant filing, WAPA proposes to comply with Order No. 845. However, WAPA will again need to defer its compliance with Order No. 1000 to a later date, as WAPA previously expected and explained to the Commission in its December 2 Filing and in earlier filings such as the one submitted under Docket No. NJ21-1-000.³⁹

Regarding Order No. 1000, as described in the aforementioned filings, WAPA's Desert Southwest (DSW), Rocky Mountain Region (RMR), and Sierra Nevada Region (SNR) actively participated in the formation of the WestConnect planning region and each of these WAPA Transmission Providers joined the Commission-approved WestConnect planning region as a Coordinating Transmission Owner.⁴⁰ Therefore, DSW, RMR, and SNR are currently participating in the WestConnect planning region. WAPA was prepared to incorporate revisions in Part II of Attachment P to its OATT (Transmission Planning Process – Western Interconnection of WAPA's Rocky Mountain, Desert Southwest and Sierra Nevada Regional Offices) to reflect the participation of those Regions and to address the Order No. 1000 requirements in its previous revision filings; however, the public utility Transmission Providers in the WestConnect transmission planning region have suggested to WAPA they may terminate their filed OATT planning attachments and refile to remove the Commission-approved Coordinating Transmission Owner provisions. The jurisdictional entities appealed the Commission's latest order involving the WestConnect planning region and that appeal is continuing to be held in abeyance pending ongoing Tariff settlement discussions between the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional parties.⁴¹ The parties have reached an agreement in principle that they believe will result in just and reasonable rates within the WestConnect region, indicating the parties intend to file a settlement agreement for the Commission's approval.⁴²

WAPA will therefore need to continue deferring the incorporation of any proposed Order No. 1000-related revisions in Part II of Attachment P to its OATT until such time as WAPA can ensure the final modifications to the WestConnect planning region documents will not conflict

³⁷ *Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation by Transmission Owning and Operating Public Utilities*, Order No. 1000, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,323 (2011), *order on reh'g*, Order No. 1000-A, 139 FERC ¶ 61,132, *order on reh'g and clarification*, Order No. 1000-B, 141 FERC ¶ 61,044 (2012), *aff'd sub nom. S. C. Pub. Serv. Auth. v. FERC*, 762 F.3d 41 (D.C. Cir. 2014).

³⁸ See WAPA's December 2 Filing at p 9-10; and *Western Area Power Administration*, 174 FERC ¶ 61,072 (2021) at P 24.

³⁹ See WAPA's October 2, 2020 filing in this docket at p 10-12; and *Western Area Power Administration*, 174 FERC ¶ 61,097 (2021) at P 28.

⁴⁰ See *Pub. Serv. Co. of Colo., et al.*, 142 FERC ¶ 61,206 (2013), *order on reh'g and compliance*, 148 FERC ¶ 61,213 (2014), *order on reh'g and compliance*, 151 FERC ¶ 61,128 (2015), *reh'g denied*, 163 FERC ¶ 61,204 (2018).

⁴¹ *El Paso Electric Company v. FERC*, 5th Cir. Case No. 18-60575, filed August 20, 2018. The case is currently being held in a beyance pending ongoing discussions among the parties. See Order approving the unopposed joint motion of the parties dated November 20, 2019, Document: 00515206565.

⁴² See Unopposed Joint Motion to Continue Abeyance, filed by the parties in *El Paso Electric Company v. FERC*, 5th Cir. Case No. 18-60575 on November 15, 2019, Document: 00515201626.

with WAPA's statutory requirements and WAPA determines whether DSW, RMR, and SNR can continue to participate. WAPA will consider any modifications the WestConnect public utility Transmission Providers propose to their OATT planning attachments if and when they are filed, and, if it is possible to do so, WAPA will propose statutorily compliant revisions to its OATT in a subsequent filing to the Commission to address the Order No. 1000 requirements for DSW, RMR, and SNR as soon as practicable after WAPA completes its review and obtains input from affected stakeholders.

III. PETITION FOR AN EXEMPTION FROM FILING FEES

WAPA hereby seeks an exemption in lieu of paying a filing fee applicable to petitions for declaratory orders. As an agency of the United States Department of Energy, WAPA is engaged in official business of the Federal Government in filing this petition for a declaratory order from the Commission that these modifications to WAPA's non-jurisdictional OATT satisfy the requirements for reciprocity status. WAPA is an agency of the United States and, therefore is exempt from filing fees.⁴³

IV. EFFECTIVE DATE

WAPA requests that the revisions proposed in this filing become effective December 15, 2021.

V. SERVICE

WAPA shall place a notice on its OASIS sites that it is making this filing and will also make copies of this filing available for public inspection on its OASIS sites.

VI. CONTENTS OF THE FILING

Along with this transmittal letter, the following document is submitted with this filing: A separate attachment file which includes a multi-color "redline" version of WAPA's proposed OATT revisions described above, as compared to WAPA's currently effective OATT that was approved in part by the Commission in Docket No. NJ21-4-000.

VII. COMMUNICATION

WAPA requests that all correspondence, pleadings, and other communications concerning this filing be served upon:

⁴³ 18 C.F.R. §§ 381.102(a) (2021), 381.108(a) (2021), and 381.302(c) (2021).

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Dated this 17th day of September, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Ronald J. Klinefelter

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Attachment submitted via separate file in eTariff

ATTACHMENT L

**STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR
INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES (LGIP)**

including

**STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR
INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT (LGIA)**

ORDER NO. 845 REVISIONS COLOR LEGEND

Pro Forma Revisions Directed by Order Nos. 845 and 845-A
Approved Revisions of Other Transmission Providers
Revisions Proposed by WAPA

Standard Large Generator

Interconnection Procedures (LGIP)

(Applicable to Generating Facilities that exceed 20 MW)

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Appendix 1 – Interconnection Request for a Large Generating Facility

Appendix 2 – Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement

Appendix 3 – Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement

Appendix 4 – Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement

Appendix 5 – Optional Interconnection Study Agreement

Appendix 6 – Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement

Appendix 7 – Interconnection Procedures for a Wind Generating Plant

Section 1. Definitions

Adverse System Impact shall mean the negative effects due to technical or operational limits on conductors or equipment being exceeded that may compromise the safety and reliability of the electric system.

Affected System shall mean an electric system other than the Transmission Provider's Transmission System that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator shall mean the entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate shall mean, with respect to a corporation, partnership or other entity, each such other corporation, partnership or other entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such corporation, partnership or other entity.

Ancillary Services shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Applicable Laws and Regulations shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority.

Applicable Reliability Council shall mean the reliability council applicable to the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Applicable Reliability Standards shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the Applicable Reliability Council, and the Control Area of the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Base Case shall mean the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer.

Breach shall mean the failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Breaching Party shall mean a Party that is in Breach of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, excluding Federal Holidays.

Calendar Day shall mean any day including Saturday, Sunday or a Federal Holiday.

Clustering shall mean the process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Commercial Operation shall mean the status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date of a unit shall mean the date on which the Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Confidential Information shall mean any confidential, proprietary or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a Party, which is designated as confidential by the Party supplying the information, whether conveyed orally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise.

Contingent Facilities shall mean those unbuilt Interconnection Facilities, ~~and Network Upgrades, and/or planned upgrades not yet in service upon which the Interconnection Request's costs, timing, and study findings are dependent, and if delayed or not built, could cause a need for Re-Studies of the Interconnection Request or a reassessment of the Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades and/or costs and timing.~~ Contingent Facilities are identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Control Area shall mean an electrical system or systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry, capable of controlling generation to maintain its interchange schedule with other Control Areas and contributing to frequency regulation of the interconnection. A Control Area must be certified by an Applicable Reliability Council.

Default shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with Article 17 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Dispute Resolution shall mean the procedure for resolution of a dispute between the Parties in which they will first attempt to resolve the dispute on an informal basis.

Distribution System shall mean the Transmission Provider's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ among areas.

Distribution Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to effect Interconnection Customer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

Effective Date shall mean the date on which the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement becomes effective upon execution by the Parties.

Emergency Condition shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (2) that, in the case of a Transmission Provider, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the electric systems of others to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to possess black start capability.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to be eligible to deliver the Generating Facility's electric output using the existing firm or nonfirm capacity of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System on an as available basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement shall mean an agreement that authorizes the Transmission Provider to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

Environmental Law shall mean Applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment or natural resources.

Federal Power Act shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a et seq.

FERC shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) or its successor.

Force Majeure shall mean any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party's control. A Force Majeure event does not include acts of negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Party claiming Force Majeure.

Generating Facility shall mean Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's device for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request or the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, respectively, but

shall not include the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

Generating Facility Capacity shall mean the net capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple energy production devices.

Good Utility Practice shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider, or any Affiliate thereof.

Hazardous Substances shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of "hazardous substances," "hazardous wastes," "hazardous materials," "hazardous constituents," "restricted hazardous materials," "extremely hazardous substances," "toxic substances," "radioactive substances," "contaminants," "pollutants," "toxic pollutants" or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Initial Synchronization Date shall mean the date upon which the Generating Facility is initially synchronized and upon which Trial Operation begins.

In-Service Date shall mean the date upon which the Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.

Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including the Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any

modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

Interconnection Facilities shall mean the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. The scope of the study is defined in Section 8 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 4 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study shall mean a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System, the scope of which is described in Section 6 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 2 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Request shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Service shall mean the service provided by the Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling it to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Interconnection Service Level shall mean the maximum amount of electrical output (MW) requested by the Interconnection Customer to be injected at the Point of Interconnection.

Interconnection Study shall mean any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study shall mean an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the Adverse System Impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 3 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Joint Operating Committee shall be a group made up of representatives from Interconnection Customers and the Transmission Provider to coordinate operating and technical considerations of Interconnection Service.

Large Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility having a Generating Facility Capacity of more than 20 MW.

Loss shall mean any and all losses relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other Party's performance, or non-performance of its obligations under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement on behalf of the indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnifying Party.

Material Modification shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Metering Equipment shall mean all metering equipment installed or to be installed at the Generating Facility pursuant to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement at the metering points, including but not limited to instrument transformers, MWh-meters, data acquisition equipment, transducers, remote terminal unit, communications equipment, phone lines, and fiber optics.

NERC shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Council or its successor organization.

Network Resource shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer's Network Load on a non-interruptible basis.

Network Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Large Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System (1) in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an RTO or ISO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as Network Resources. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Network Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to accommodate the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Notice of Dispute shall mean a written notice of a dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement or its performance.

Optional Interconnection Study shall mean a sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 5 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

Party or Parties shall mean Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer or any combination of the above.

Permissible Technological Advancement ~~Insert definition here.~~ shall mean modification to equipment that: (1) results in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technology change; (2) does not cause any reliability concerns; (3) does not degrade the electrical characteristics of the generating equipment, (e.g., the ratings, impedances, efficiencies, capabilities, and performance of the equipment under steady-state and dynamic conditions); and (4) does not have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date, and is therefore not a Material Modification. A Permissible Technological Advancements is a change in equipment that may achieve cost or grid performance efficiencies, that and it may include turbines, inverters, plant supervisory controls or other devices that could affect a Generating Facility's ability to provide Ancillary Services but does not include changes in generation technology type or fuel type, e.g., wind to solar or natural gas to wind.

Point of Change of Ownership shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities.

Point of Interconnection shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Provisional Interconnection Service shall mean Interconnection Service provided by Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling that Transmission System to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.

Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall mean the interconnection agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between Transmission Provider and/or the Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.

Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by the Transmission Provider.

Reasonable Efforts shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Scoping Meeting shall mean the meeting between representatives of the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Site Control shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Generating Facility; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

Small Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility that has a Generating Facility Capacity of no more than 20 MW.

Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall mean Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the Transmission System during their construction. Both the Transmission Provider and the Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. If the Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer disagree about whether a particular Network Upgrade is a Stand Alone Network Upgrade, the Transmission Provider must provide the Interconnection Customer a written technical explanation outlining why the Transmission Provider does not consider the Network Upgrade to be a Stand Alone Network Upgrade within fifteen (15) Calendar dDays of its determination.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA) shall mean the form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that is included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP) shall mean the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that are included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Surplus Interconnection Service shall mean any unneeded portion of Interconnection Service established in a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized, the total amount of Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection would remain the same.

Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall mean the agreement for Surplus Interconnection Service established among the Transmission Provider, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, and the existing Interconnection Customer at the Point of Interconnection if that entity or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer. The Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for Surplus Interconnection Service purposes.

Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall mean either the Interconnection Customer to the original LGIA with unneeded Interconnection Service or the entity that proposes to utilize Surplus Interconnection Service.

Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study shall mean the study performed in situations where additional Interconnection Facilities are identified by the Transmission Provider as being required to support the requested Surplus Interconnection Service.

Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the agreement for conducting the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study. The Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement shall be similar in form to Appendix 4 of this LGIP.

Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider consisting of reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses,

and any other appropriate studies necessary for the Transmission Provider to demonstrate reliable operation of the Surplus Interconnection Service on the Transmission System.

Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the agreement for conducting the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study. The Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement shall be similar in form to Appendix 3 of this LGIP.

Surplus Interconnection Service Request shall mean a request for Surplus Interconnection Service submitted by a Surplus Interconnection Service Customer.

System Protection Facilities shall mean the equipment, including necessary protection signal communications equipment, required to protect (1) the Transmission Provider's Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring at the Generating Facility and (2) the Generating Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbances occurring on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System or on other delivery systems or other generating systems to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected.

Tariff shall mean the Transmission Provider's Tariff through which open access transmission service and Interconnection Service are offered, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

Transmission Owner shall mean an entity that owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection and may be a Party to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to the extent necessary.

Transmission Provider shall mean the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates transmission or distribution facilities used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. The term Transmission Provider should be read to include the Transmission Owner when the Transmission Owner is separate from the Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment owned, controlled, or operated by the Transmission Provider from the Point of Change of Ownership to the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Transmission System shall mean the facilities owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner that are used to provide transmission service under the Tariff.

Trial Operation shall mean the period during which Interconnection Customer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Generating Facility prior to Commercial Operation.

Section 2. Scope and Application

2.1 Application of Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Sections 2 through 13 apply to processing an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility.

2.2 Comparability.

Transmission Provider shall receive, process and analyze all Interconnection Requests in a timely manner as set forth in this LGIP. Transmission Provider will use the same Reasonable Efforts in processing and analyzing Interconnection Requests from all Interconnection Customers, whether the Generating Facilities are owned by Transmission Provider, its subsidiaries or Affiliates or others.

2.3 Base Case Data.

Transmission Provider shall ~~provide-maintain~~ base power flow, short circuit and stability databases, including all underlying assumptions, and contingency list on either its OASIS site or a password-protected website, upon request subject to confidentiality provisions in LGIP Section 13.1. In addition, Transmission Provider shall maintain network models and underlying assumptions on either its OASIS site or a password-protected website. Such network models and underlying assumptions should reasonably represent those used during the most recent interconnection study for which the Interconnection Customer has a valid Interconnection Request and be representative of current system conditions with assumed higher queued generation and transmission additions. If Transmission Provider posts this information on a password-protected website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site. Transmission Provider is permitted to require that Interconnection Customers, OASIS site users and password-protected website users sign a confidentiality agreement before the release of commercially sensitive information or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information in the Base Case data. Such databases and lists, hereinafter referred to as Base Cases, shall include all (i) generation projects and (ii) transmission projects, including merchant transmission projects that are proposed for the Transmission System for which a transmission expansion plan has been submitted and approved by the applicable authority.

2.4 No Applicability to Transmission Service.

Nothing in this LGIP shall constitute a request for transmission service or confer upon an Interconnection Customer any right to receive transmission service.

Section 3. Interconnection Requests

3.1 General.

An Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider an Interconnection Request in the form of Appendix 1 to this LGIP and a refundable deposit of \$10,000. Transmission Provider shall apply the deposit toward the cost of the Scoping Meeting and an Interconnection Feasibility Study. Interconnection Customer shall submit a separate Interconnection Request for each site and may submit multiple Interconnection

Requests for a single site. Interconnection Customer must submit a deposit with each Interconnection Request even when more than one request is submitted for a single site. An Interconnection Request to evaluate one site at two different voltage levels shall be treated as two Interconnection Requests.

At Interconnection Customer's option, Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will identify alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configurations at the Scoping Meeting to evaluate in this process and attempt to eliminate alternatives in a reasonable fashion given resources and information available. Interconnection Customer will select the definitive Point(s) of Interconnection to be studied no later than the execution of the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement.

Transmission Provider shall have a process in place to consider requests for Interconnection Service below the Generating Facility Capacity. Interconnection Customer may request an Interconnection Service Level below the Generating Facility Capacity. These requests for Interconnection Service shall be studied at the level of Interconnection Service Level requested for purposes of Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, and associated costs, but may be subject to other studies at the full Generating Facility Capacity to ensure safety and reliability of the system, with the study costs borne by the Interconnection Customer. If after the additional studies are complete, Transmission Provider determines that additional Network Upgrades are necessary, then Transmission Provider must: (1) specify which additional Network Upgrade costs are based on which studies; and (2) provide a detailed explanation of why the additional Network Upgrades are necessary. Any Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs required for safety and reliability also will be borne by the Interconnection Customer. Interconnection Customers may be subject to additional control technologies as well as testing and validation of those technologies consistent with Article 6 of the LGIA. The necessary control technologies and protection systems shall be established in Appendix C of the executed, or requested to be filed unexecuted, LGIA. The provisions related to requests and studies for an Interconnection Service Level below the Generating Facility Capacity are set forth in Sections 3.1, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.2 of this LGIP, and in Section 5.j of Appendix 1 to this LGIP.

3.2 Identification of Types of Interconnection Services.

At the time the Interconnection Request is submitted, Interconnection Customer must request either Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service, as described; provided, however, any Interconnection Customer requesting Network Resource Interconnection Service may also request that it be concurrently studied for Energy Resource Interconnection Service, up to the point when an Interconnection Facility Study Agreement is executed. Interconnection Customer may then elect to proceed with Network Resource Interconnection Service or to proceed under a lower level of Interconnection Service Level to the extent that only certain upgrades will be completed.

3.2.1 Energy Resource Interconnection Service.

- 3.2.1.1 The Product.** Energy Resource Interconnection Service allows Interconnection Customer to connect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and be eligible to deliver the Large Generating Facility's output using the existing firm or non-firm capacity of the Transmission System on an "as available" basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service does not in and of itself convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.
- 3.2.1.2 The Study.** The study consists of short circuit/fault duty, steady state (thermal and voltage) and stability analyses. The short circuit/fault duty analysis would identify direct Interconnection Facilities required and the Network Upgrades necessary to address short circuit issues associated with the Interconnection Facilities. The stability and steady state studies would identify necessary upgrades to allow full output of the proposed Large Generating Facility and would also identify the maximum allowed output, at the time the study is performed, of the interconnecting Large Generating Facility without requiring additional Network Upgrades.
- 3.2.2 Network Resource Interconnection Service.**
- 3.2.2.1 The Product.** Transmission Provider must conduct the necessary studies and construct the Network Upgrades needed to integrate the Large Generating Facility (1) in a manner comparable to that in which Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an ISO or RTO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as Network Resources. Network Resource Interconnection Service allows Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility to be designated as a Network Resource, up to the Large Generating Facility's full output, on the same basis as existing Network Resources interconnected to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, and to be studied as a Network Resource on the assumption that such a designation will occur.
- 3.2.2.2 The Study.** The Interconnection Study for Network Resource Interconnection Service shall assure that Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility meets the requirements for Network Resource Interconnection Service and as a general matter, that such Large Generating Facility's interconnection is also studied with Transmission Provider's Transmission System at peak load, under a variety of severely stressed conditions, to determine whether, with the Large Generating Facility at full output, the aggregate of generation in the local area can be delivered to the aggregate of load on Transmission Provider's Transmission System, consistent with

Transmission Provider's reliability criteria and procedures. This approach assumes that some portion of existing Network Resources are displaced by the output of Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery. The Transmission Provider may also study the Transmission System under non-peak load conditions. However, upon request by the Interconnection Customer, the Transmission Provider must explain in writing to the Interconnection Customer why the study of non-peak load conditions is required for reliability purposes.

3.3 Utilization of Surplus Interconnection Service.

Transmission Provider's ~~must provide a~~ process ~~that in this Section 3.3~~ allows an Interconnection Customer to utilize or transfer Surplus Interconnection Service at an existing Point of Interconnection. The original Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates shall have priority to utilize Surplus Interconnection Service. If the existing Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates does not exercise its priority, then that service may be made available to other potential Interconnection Customers.

3.3.1 Surplus Interconnection Service Requests.

Surplus Interconnection Service ~~Requests~~ may be made by the existing Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is already interconnected or one of its affiliates. Surplus Interconnection Service ~~Requests~~ also may be made by another Interconnection Customer. Transmission Provider shall provide a process for evaluating Interconnection Requests for Surplus Interconnection Service. Studies for Surplus Interconnection Service shall consist of reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies. Steady-state (thermal/voltage) analyses may be performed as necessary to ensure that all required reliability conditions are studied. If the Surplus Interconnection Service was not studied under off-peak conditions, off-peak steady state analyses shall be performed to the required level necessary to demonstrate reliable operation of the Surplus Interconnection Service. If the original Interconnection System Impact Study is not available for the Surplus Interconnection Service, both off-peak and peak analysis may need to be performed for the existing Generating Facility associated with the ~~request for~~ Surplus Interconnection Service Request. The reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability, and steady-state analyses for Surplus Interconnection Service will identify any additional Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades necessary.

All notifications and requests for Surplus Interconnection Service shall be submitted utilizing Appendix 1 to this LGIP and in accordance with Transmission Provider's business practice(s) posted on its OASIS website, and shall be processed outside of the interconnection queue. In order to deem a Surplus Interconnection Service Request valid and complete, a deposit of

\$25,000 must be received by Transmission Provider. The Surplus Interconnection Service Request shall be reviewed to determine whether it qualifies as such, including but not limited to whether the existing Point of Interconnection has unused capacity equal to or greater than the requested surplus capacity. Transmission Provider will notify the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer as to whether its Surplus Interconnection Service Request is valid, as further described in Section 3.3.2 below. If the Surplus Interconnection Service Request is not valid, the notification to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will include an explanation of why it is not valid. Once a Surplus Interconnection Service Request has been deemed valid, Transmission Provider will assign a unique identification number, distinct from the numbers assigned for the existing interconnection queue, for the purpose of tracking the Surplus Interconnection Service Request and assigning priority in relation to other Surplus Interconnection Service Requests.

3.3.2 Customer Identification.

If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is not the existing Interconnection Customer at the Point of Interconnection (Existing Customer) or an affiliate of the Existing Customer, Transmission Provider will contact the Existing Customer and inform it that a Surplus Interconnection Service Request has been made that will potentially impact its existing LGIA.

3.3.2.1 If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is not the Existing Customer or an affiliate of the Existing Customer, the following conditions must be met for the Surplus Interconnection Service Request to be considered valid:

- (a) The Existing Customer must agree in writing to allow the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer to use the Surplus Interconnection Service; and
- (b) The Existing Customer shall stipulate the amount of Surplus Interconnection Service that is available and when that service is available, and ~~may~~shall describe any other conditions under which Surplus Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection may be used.

3.3.3 Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study.

3.3.3.1 Within ten (10) Business Days following notification of a valid application for Surplus Interconnection Service, Transmission Provider will tender to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement, which includes a good faith estimate of the estimated timeframe for completing the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study. The Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study

Agreement shall specify that the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is responsible for the actual cost of the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study.

3.3.3.2 The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall execute and deliver the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt, together with an additional \$25,000 deposit to be used in preparation of the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study and report.

3.3.3.3 Transmission Provider will evaluate the original Interconnection System Impact Study for the existing service at the Point of Interconnection to determine its suitability for use in the evaluation of the Surplus Interconnection Service Request. In addition, if required, Transmission Provider will perform those analyses described in Section 3.3.1 to evaluate the capability at the existing Point of Interconnection for Surplus Interconnection Service. These analyses will identify any required Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, or necessary control technologies.

3.3.3.4 Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Surplus Interconnection Service study(ies) described in this Section 3.3.3 within ninety (90) Calendar Days. If Transmission Provider anticipates that the Surplus Interconnection Service study(ies) will not be completed within the required time, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will be notified and provided an estimate of the expected date of completion. After the completion of the study(ies), Transmission Provider will provide the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a report indicating what Interconnection Facilities and necessary control technologies, if any, will be required to provide Surplus Interconnection Service. If any additional Network Upgrades are identified as being required for Surplus Interconnection Service, the Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be denied, and the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer may submit a new Interconnection Request in accordance with Section 3.4 of this LGIP.

Transmission Provider is required to perform an environmental review of the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, including review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., insofar as the Surplus Interconnection Service Request pertains to the interconnection of a Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, requires the construction of Interconnection Facilities. Therefore, Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to tender, within

fifteen (15) Calendar Days of providing an Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study report to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, an environmental review agreement authorizing Transmission Provider, at the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's expense, to perform an environmental review of the proposed interconnection, including review under NEPA, and setting forth the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's responsibilities in connection with such environmental review. The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall execute the environmental review agreement and return it, along with the required funds set forth in the agreement, to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the final version offered for execution. If an executed environmental review agreement and the required funds are not provided in the manner set forth above, the Surplus Interconnection Service Request shall be deemed withdrawn. A Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall have no right to cure the failure to deliver the executed environmental review agreement or the required funds in the timeframe identified above. If the costs incurred by Transmission Provider are less than the deposit submitted by the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, Transmission Provider will refund the difference, without interest, as soon as the necessary vouchers may be prepared. In addition, if at any time prior to the issuance of Transmission Provider's final NEPA decisional document the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer fails to comply with the terms of the environmental review agreement, Transmission Provider reserves the right to deem the Surplus Interconnection Service Request withdrawn.

If no Interconnection Facilities or necessary control technologies are required, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will have thirty (30) Calendar Days after receiving the report to determine if it will negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement. If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer does not seek to negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, its Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be deemed withdrawn.

3.3.4 Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study.

3.3.4.1 If the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study report developed under Section 3.3.3 above identifies any Interconnection Facilities and/or control technologies as necessary for the utilization of the Surplus Interconnection Service, Transmission Provider will tender to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement simultaneously with the delivery of the report. The Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement shall provide that the Surplus

Interconnection Service Customer shall compensate Transmission Provider for the actual cost of the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study.

3.3.4.2 The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall execute and deliver the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt, together with an additional \$50,000 deposit to be used in preparation of the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study and report.

3.3.4.3 Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study and issue the report within ninety (90) Calendar Days after the receipt of the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement and required study deposit, with a +/- 20 percent cost estimate contained in the report. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study within the time required, it will notify the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.

3.3.4.4 The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will have thirty (30) Calendar Days after receiving the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study report to determine if it will negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement. If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer does not seek to negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, its Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be deemed withdrawn.

3.3.5 Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement.

3.3.5.1 If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer requests to negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement as provided for in Sections 3.3.3.4 or 3.3.4.4 above, Transmission Provider will tender to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a draft Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement within sixty (60) Calendar Days. The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer and Existing Customer (if the Existing Customer or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer) shall provide comments to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days following receipt of the draft Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement.

3.3.5.2 Transmission Provider, the Existing Customer (if the Existing Customer or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer), and the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall

coordinate as necessary to establish the necessary conditions of Surplus Interconnection Service, such as the term of operation, the interconnection service limitation on total combined Generating Facility Capacity at the Point of Interconnection, if applicable, and the mode of operation ~~off~~ for energy production (i.e., common or singular operation), and to establish the roles and responsibilities of the ~~p~~Parties for maintaining the operation of the Interconnection Facilities.

3.3.5.3 Within thirty (30) Calendar Days after comments are submitted, the Transmission Provider shall tender a final agreement for Surplus Interconnection Service to the Requesting Customer and Existing Customer (if the Existing Customer or its affiliate is not the Requesting Customer). The Transmission Provider shall decide whether to offer to the applicable Parties a final Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement based on the conclusions Transmission Provider reaches in a record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, concerning the Surplus Interconnection Service Request; provided, that this decision shall not be subject to dispute resolution. If Transmission Provider decides to offer a final Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to do so with thirty (30) Calendar Days after the relevant record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, has been completed.

If Transmission Provider decides to offer a final Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, Transmission Provider shall have the agreement for Surplus Interconnection Service that final agreement executed by the applicable Parties and will file the executed agreement with FERC. If requested by either the Requesting Customer or Existing Customer, the Transmission Provider may file the agreement for Surplus Interconnection Service unexecuted, consistent with Section 11.3 of the LGIP.

3.3.6 Conditions Applicable to Surplus Interconnection Service.

3.3.6.1 Surplus Interconnection Service shall only be available at the pre-existing Point of Interconnection of the Existing Customer.

3.3.6.2 Surplus Interconnection Service may be offered under a variety of circumstances, including, for example, on a continuous basis (i.e., a specific number of MW of Surplus Interconnection Service always available for use by a co-located Generating Facility) or on a scheduled, periodic basis (i.e., a specified number of MW available intermittently). This includes situations where existing Generating

Facilities operate infrequently (e.g., peaking units) or often operate below their full Generating Facility Capacity (e.g., variable energy resources).

3.3.6.3 Surplus Interconnection Service cannot be offered until all facilities required for the Existing Customer's Interconnection Service (including all Contingent Facilities) are constructed and in service.

3.3.6.4 Surplus Interconnection Service cannot be offered if the Existing Customer's Generating Facility is scheduled to retire and permanently cease Commercial Operation before the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Generating Facility begins Commercial Operation.

Furthermore, Surplus Interconnection Service generally shall no longer be available when the Existing Customer's Generating Facility retires and permanently ceases Commercial Operation. However, in accordance with the requirements set forth in Order No. 845, et seq., Transmission Provider will permit a limited continuation of Surplus Interconnection Service for up to one (1) year after such retirement and cessation when the following conditions are met:

- (a) The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Generating Facility was studied by Transmission Provider for sole operation at the Point of Interconnection at the time of the interconnection of the Surplus Service Interconnection customer; and
- (b) The Existing Customer (which is also now the retiring Interconnection Customer) agreed in writing that the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer may continue to operate at either its limited share of the Existing Customer's Generating Facility Capacity in the Existing Customer's LGIA, as reflected in its Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, or at any level below such limit upon the retirement and permanent cessation of Commercial Operation of the Existing Customer's Generating Facility.

If both these conditions are not met, then the Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall be drafted to, and shall, terminate simultaneously with the termination of the Existing Customer's LGIA from which the associated Surplus Interconnection Service is provided.

Interconnection Customers are under no obligation to choose Surplus Interconnection Service rather than seeking their own stand-alone Interconnection Service directly from Transmission Provider. Consequently, Interconnection Customers requiring greater up-front assurance that their Interconnection Service will not be affected by the retirement of another Generating Facility should carefully consider whether Surplus Interconnection Service is the correct service for their particular needs.

3.3.6.5 If the Existing Customer's LGIA provides for Energy Resource Interconnection Service, any associated Surplus Interconnection Service Requests may only be for Energy Resource Interconnection Service. If the Existing Customer's LGIA provides for Network Resource Interconnection Service, any associated Surplus Interconnection Service Requests may be for either Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service.

3.3.6.6 If the use of Surplus Interconnection Service increases the total Generating Facility Capacity at a Point of Interconnection, the total combined Generating Facility Capacity at that Point of Interconnection for both the Existing Customer and the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is limited to and shall not exceed the maximum Interconnection Service Level allowed under the Existing Customer's LGIA.

3.3.6.7 The use of Surplus Interconnection Service does not convey any promise of or right to transmission service.

3.3.7 Dispute Resolution.

In the case of disagreement between the Parties involved in this Surplus Interconnection Service process, all dispute resolution procedures are available, including that: the Parties may submit a Notice of Dispute pursuant to Subsection 13.5.1 of this LGIP; the Parties may reach mutual agreement to pursue the arbitration process under Section 13.5 of this LGIP; or the Parties may file a request for non-binding dispute resolution pursuant to Subsection 13.5.5 of this LGIP.

3.34 Valid Interconnection Request.

3.34.1 Initiating an Interconnection Request.

To initiate an Interconnection Request, Interconnection Customer must submit all of the following: (i) a \$10,000 deposit, (ii) a completed application in the form of Appendix 1, and (iii) demonstration of Site Control or a posting of an additional deposit of \$10,000. Such deposits shall be applied toward the Scoping Meeting and any Interconnection Studies pursuant to the

Interconnection Request. If Interconnection Customer demonstrates Site Control within the cure period specified in Section 3.34.3 after submitting its Interconnection Request, the additional deposit shall be refundable; otherwise, all such deposit(s), additional and initial, become non-refundable.

The expected In-Service Date of the new Large Generating Facility or increase in capacity of the existing Generating Facility shall be no more than the process window for the regional expansion planning period (or in the absence of a regional planning process, the process window for Transmission Provider's expansion planning period) not to exceed seven years from the date the Interconnection Request is received by Transmission Provider, unless Interconnection Customer demonstrates that engineering, permitting and construction of the new Large Generating Facility or increase in capacity of the existing Generating Facility will take longer than the regional expansion planning period. The In-Service Date may succeed the date the Interconnection Request is received by Transmission Provider by a period up to ten years, or longer where Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider agree, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld.

3.34.2 Acknowledgment of Interconnection Request.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to acknowledge receipt of the Interconnection Request within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the request and attach a copy of the received Interconnection Request to the acknowledgement.

3.34.3 Deficiencies in Interconnection Request.

An Interconnection Request will not be considered to be a valid request until all items in Section 3.34.1 have been received by Transmission Provider. If an Interconnection Request fails to meet the requirements set forth in Section 3.34.1, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to notify Interconnection Customer within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the initial Interconnection Request of the reasons for such failure and that the Interconnection Request does not constitute a valid request. Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider the additional requested information needed to constitute a valid request within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of such notice. Failure by Interconnection Customer to comply with this Section 3.34.3 shall be treated in accordance with Section 3.67.

3.34.4 Scoping Meeting.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to establish within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of a valid Interconnection Request a date agreeable to Interconnection Customer for the Scoping Meeting.

The purpose of the Scoping Meeting shall be to discuss alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data that would reasonably be expected to impact such interconnection options,

to analyze such information and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will bring to the meeting such technical data, including, but not limited to: (i) general facility loadings, (ii) general instability issues, (iii) general short circuit issues, (iv) general voltage issues, and (v) general reliability issues as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will also bring to the meeting personnel and other resources as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting in the time allocated for the meeting. On the basis of the meeting, Interconnection Customer shall designate its Point of Interconnection, pursuant to Section 6.1, and one or more available alternative Point(s) of Interconnection. The duration of the meeting shall be sufficient to accomplish its purpose.

3.34.5 Environmental Review Agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender, within 15 Calendar Days of providing an Interconnection System Impact Study report to Interconnection Customer, an environmental review agreement authorizing Transmission Provider, at Interconnection Customer's expense, to perform environmental review of the proposed interconnection, including review under ~~the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)~~, 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., as amended, and setting forth Interconnection Customer's responsibilities in connection with such environmental review. Interconnection Customer shall execute the environmental review agreement and return it, along with the required funds set forth in the agreement, to the Transmission Provider within 30 Calendar Days of receipt of the final version offered for execution. If an executed environmental review agreement and the required funds are not provided in the manner set forth above, the Interconnection Request shall be deemed withdrawn. An Interconnection Customer shall have no right to cure the failure to deliver the executed environmental review agreement or the required funds in the timeframe identified above. If the costs incurred by Transmission Provider are less than the deposit submitted by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall refund the difference, without interest, as soon as the necessary vouchers may be prepared. In addition, if at any time prior to the issuance of Transmission Provider's final NEPA decisional document the Interconnection Customer fails to comply with the terms of the environmental review agreement, Transmission Provider reserves the right to deem the Interconnection Request withdrawn.

3.45 OASIS Posting.

3.5.1 Transmission Provider will maintain on its OASIS a list of all Interconnection Requests. The list will identify, for each Interconnection Request: (i) the maximum summer and winter megawatt electrical output; (ii) the location by county and state; (iii) the station or transmission line or lines where the interconnection will be made; (iv) the projected In-Service Date; (v) the status of the Interconnection Request, including Queue Position; (vi) the type of

Interconnection Service being requested; and (vii) the availability of any studies related to the Interconnection Request; (viii) the date of the Interconnection Request; (ix) the type of Generating Facility to be constructed (combined cycle, base load or combustion turbine and fuel type); and (x) for Interconnection Requests that have not resulted in a completed interconnection, an explanation as to why it was not completed. Except in the case of an Affiliate, the list will not disclose the identity of Interconnection Customer until Interconnection Customer executes an LGIA. Before holding a Scoping Meeting with its Affiliate, Transmission Provider shall post on OASIS an advance notice of its intent to do so. Transmission Provider shall post to its OASIS site any deviations from the study timelines set forth herein. Interconnection Study reports and Optional Interconnection Study reports shall be posted to Transmission Provider's OASIS site subsequent to the meeting between Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider to discuss the applicable study results. Transmission Provider shall also post any known deviations in the Large Generating Facility's In-Service Date.

3.5.2 Requirement to Post Interconnection Study Metrics.

Transmission Provider will maintain on its OASIS or its website summary statistics related to processing Interconnection Studies pursuant to Interconnection Requests, updated quarterly. If Transmission Provider posts this information on its website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site. For each calendar quarter, Transmission Providers must calculate and post the information detailed in Sections 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.4.

3.5.2.1 Interconnection Feasibility Studies Processing Time.

- (A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter,
- (B) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter that were completed more than ~~the timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP~~ forty-five (45) Calendar Days after receipt by Transmission Provider of the Interconnection Customer's executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement,
- (C) At the end of the reporting quarter, the number of active valid Interconnection Requests with ongoing incomplete Interconnection Feasibility Studies where such Interconnection Requests had executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreements received by Transmission

Provider more than ~~timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP~~ forty-five (45) Calendar Days before the reporting quarter end,

- (D) Mean time (in days), Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection Feasibility Study to the Interconnection Customer,
- (E) Percentage of Interconnection Feasibility Studies exceeding ~~timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP~~ forty-five (45) Calendar Days to complete this reporting quarter, calculated as the sum of 3.5.2.1(B) plus 3.5.2.1(C) divided by the sum of 3.5.2.1(A) plus 3.5.2.1(C)).

3.5.2.2 Interconnection System Impact Studies Processing Time.

- (A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter,
- (B) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter that were completed more than ~~timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP~~ ninety (90) Calendar Days after receipt by Transmission Provider of the Interconnection Customer's executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement,
- (C) At the end of the reporting quarter, the number of active valid Interconnection Requests with ongoing incomplete ~~Interconnection~~ System Impact Studies where such Interconnection Requests had executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreements received by Transmission Provider more than ~~timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP~~ ninety (90) Calendar Days before the reporting quarter end,
- (D) Mean time (in days), Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed Interconnection

System Impact Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection System Impact Study to the Interconnection Customer.

- (E) Percentage of Interconnection System Impact Studies exceeding ~~[timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP]~~ ninety (90) Calendar Days to complete this reporting quarter, calculated as the sum of 3.5.2.2(B) plus 3.5.2.2(C) divided by the sum of 3.5.2.2(A) plus 3.5.2.2(C)).

3.5.2.3 Interconnection Facilities Studies Processing Time.

- (A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Facilities Studies that are completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter and tendered to the Interconnection Customer in draft form.
- (B) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Facilities Studies that are completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter that were completed and tendered to the Interconnection Customer in draft form more than ~~[timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP]~~ ninety (90) or one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days, as appropriate for that study, after receipt by Transmission Provider of the Interconnection Customer's executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement.
- (C) At the end of the reporting quarter, the number of active valid Interconnection Service requests with ongoing incomplete Interconnection Facilities Studies where such Interconnection Requests had executed Interconnection Facilities Studies Agreement received by Transmission Provider more than ~~[timeline as listed in Transmission Provider's LGIP]~~ ninety (90) or one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days, as appropriate for that study, before the reporting quarter end.
- (D) Mean time (in days), for Interconnection Facilities Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, calculated from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed ~~draft~~ Interconnection Facilities Study to the Interconnection Customer.

- (E) Percentage of delayed Interconnection Facilities Studies this reporting quarter, calculated as the sum of 3.5.2.3(B) plus 3.5.2.3(C) divided by the sum of 3.5.2.3(A) plus 3.5.2.3(C)).

3.5.2.4 Interconnection Service Requests Withdrawn from Interconnection Queue.

- (A) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter,
- (B) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of any interconnection studies or execution of any interconnection study agreements,
- (C) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of an Interconnection System Impact Study,
- (D) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of an Interconnection Facilities Study,
- (E) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue after execution of a generator interconnection agreement or Interconnection Customer requests the filing of an unexecuted, new interconnection agreement,
- (F) Mean time (in days), for all withdrawn Interconnection Requests, from the date when the request was determined to be valid to when Transmission Provider received the request to withdraw from the queue.

3.5.3 Transmission Provider is required to post on OASIS or its website the measures in paragraph 3.5.2.1(A) through paragraph 3.5.2.4(F) for each calendar quarter within ~~thirty~~ (30) ~~Calendar~~ ~~4~~Days of the end of the calendar quarter. Transmission Provider will keep the quarterly measures posted on OASIS or its website for three calendar years with the first required report to be ~~in~~for the first quarter of ~~calendar year~~ 2020~~2~~. If Transmission Provider retains this information on its website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site.

3.5.4 In the event that any of the values calculated in paragraphs 3.5.2.1(E), 3.5.2.2(E) or 3.5.2.3(E) exceeds 25 percent for two consecutive calendar quarters, Transmission Provider will have to comply with the measures below for the next four consecutive calendar quarters and must continue reporting this information until Transmission Provider reports four consecutive calendar quarters without the values calculated in 3.5.2.1(E), 3.5.2.2(E) or 3.5.2.3(E) exceeding 25 percent for two consecutive calendar quarters:

- (i) Transmission Provider must ~~submit~~post on the OASIS a report to the Commission describing the reason for each study or group of clustered studies pursuant to an Interconnection Request that exceeded its deadline (i.e., 45, 90 or 180 days) for completion (excluding any allowance for Reasonable Efforts). Transmission Provider must describe the reasons for each study delay and any steps taken to remedy these specific issues and, if applicable, prevent such delays in the future. ~~The report must be filed at the Commission within 45 days of the end of the calendar quarter.~~
- (ii) Transmission Provider shall aggregate the total number of employee-hours and third party consultant hours expended towards interconnection studies within its coordinated region that quarter and post on OASIS or its website. If Transmission Provider posts this information on its website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site. This information is to be posted within ~~thirty (30) Calendar d~~Days of the end of the calendar quarter.

3.56 Coordination with Affected Systems.

Transmission Provider will coordinate the conduct of any studies required to determine the impact of the Interconnection Request on Affected Systems with Affected System Operators and, if possible, include those results (if available) in its applicable Interconnection Study within the time frame specified in this LGIP. Transmission Provider will include such Affected System Operators in all meetings held with Interconnection Customer as required by this LGIP. Interconnection Customer will cooperate with Transmission Provider in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to Affected Systems. A Transmission Provider which may be an Affected System shall cooperate with Transmission Provider with whom interconnection has been requested in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to Affected Systems.

3.67 Withdrawal.

Interconnection Customer may withdraw its Interconnection Request at any time by written notice of such withdrawal to Transmission Provider. In addition, if Interconnection Customer fails to adhere to all requirements of this LGIP, except as provided in Section 13.5 (Disputes), Transmission Provider shall deem the Interconnection Request to be withdrawn and shall provide written notice to

Interconnection Customer of the deemed withdrawal and an explanation of the reasons for such deemed withdrawal. Upon receipt of such written notice, Interconnection Customer shall have fifteen (15) Business Days in which to either respond with information or actions that cures the deficiency or to notify Transmission Provider of its intent to pursue Dispute Resolution. The failure to submit an agreement and/or required funds in accordance with a deadline cannot be cured by the Interconnection Customer providing the agreement and/or required funds to the Transmission Provider during the fifteen (15) Business Days after receipt of a withdrawal notice.

Withdrawal shall result in the loss of Interconnection Customer's Queue Position. If an Interconnection Customer disputes the withdrawal and loss of its Queue Position, then during Dispute Resolution, Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Request is eliminated from the queue until such time that the outcome of Dispute Resolution would restore its Queue Position. An Interconnection Customer that withdraws or is deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request shall pay to Transmission Provider all costs that Transmission Provider prudently incurs with respect to that Interconnection Request prior to Transmission Provider's receipt of notice described above. Interconnection Customer must pay all monies due to Transmission Provider before it is allowed to obtain any Interconnection Study data or results.

Transmission Provider shall (i) update the OASIS Queue Position posting and (ii) refund to Interconnection Customer any portion of Interconnection Customer's deposit or study payments that exceeds the costs that Transmission Provider has incurred. In the event of such withdrawal, Transmission Provider, subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 13.1, shall provide, at Interconnection Customer's request, all information that Transmission Provider developed for any completed study conducted up to the date of withdrawal of the Interconnection Request.

3.8 Identification of Contingent Facilities.

As part of the Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall identify Contingent Facilities using the following methods:

- (1) Review all additions, modifications, and upgrades to Transmission Provider's Transmission System that are part of Transmission Provider's transmission expansion plan, and facilities identified as Network Upgrades through the Interconnection System Impact Studies for higher queued Interconnection Requests that are not yet in service. Contingent Facilities shall be identified from this list of facilities that meet the following criteria:
 - a. Power Transfer Distribution Factor or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor $\geq 5\%$; or
 - b. MVA impact (Power Transfer Distribution Factor or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor multiplied by generator output of the Interconnection Request) $\geq 5\text{MVA}$; or

c. MVA impact (Power Transfer Distribution Factor or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor multiplied by generator output of the Interconnection Request) \geq 1% of the facility rating.

(2) Coordination with applicable Affected System parties to determine what Contingent Facilities have been identified through Affected System studies based on their respective criteria.

The Contingent Facilities identified for a given Interconnection Request are the total of all facilities through each of the foregoing methods. Transmission Provider shall post in this section a method for identifying the Interconnection Customer will be provided a list of all Contingent Facilities to be provided to Interconnection Customer at the conclusion of the System Impact Study and included in Interconnection Customer's Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. The method shall be sufficiently transparent to determine why a specific Contingent Facility was identified and how it relates to the Interconnection Request. Transmission Provider shall also provide, upon request of the Interconnection Customer, the estimated Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs and estimated in-service completion time of each identified Contingent Facility when this information is readily available and not commercially sensitive.

Section 4. Queue Position

4.1 General.

Transmission Provider shall assign a Queue Position based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request; provided that, if the sole reason an Interconnection Request is not valid is the lack of required information on the application form, and Interconnection Customer provides such information in accordance with Section 3.34.3, then Transmission Provider shall assign Interconnection Customer a Queue Position based on the date the application form was originally filed. Moving a Point of Interconnection shall result in a lowering of Queue Position if it is deemed a Material Modification under Section 4.4.3.

The Queue Position of each Interconnection Request will be used to determine the order of performing the Interconnection Studies and determination of cost responsibility for the facilities necessary to accommodate the Interconnection Request. A higher queued Interconnection Request is one that has been placed "earlier" in the queue in relation to another Interconnection Request that is lower queued.

Transmission Provider may allocate the cost of the common upgrades for clustered Interconnection Requests without regard to Queue Position.

4.2 Clustering.

At Transmission Provider's option, Interconnection Requests may be studied serially or in clusters for the purpose of the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Clustering shall be implemented on the basis of Queue Position. If Transmission Provider elects to study Interconnection Requests using Clustering, all Interconnection Requests received within a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty (180) Calendar Days, hereinafter referred to as the “Queue Cluster Window” shall be studied together without regard to the nature of the underlying Interconnection Service, whether Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service. The deadline for completing all Interconnection System Impact Studies for which an Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement has been executed during a Queue Cluster Window shall be in accordance with Section 7.4, for all Interconnection Requests assigned to the same Queue Cluster Window. Transmission Provider may study an Interconnection Request separately to the extent warranted by Good Utility Practice based upon the electrical remoteness of the proposed Large Generating Facility.

Clustering Interconnection System Impact Studies shall be conducted in such a manner to ensure the efficient implementation of the applicable regional transmission expansion plan in light of the Transmission System’s capabilities at the time of each study.

The Queue Cluster Window shall have a fixed time interval based on fixed annual opening and closing dates. Any changes to the established Queue Cluster Window interval and opening or closing dates shall be announced with a posting on Transmission Provider’s OASIS beginning at least one hundred and eighty (180) Calendar Days in advance of the change and continuing thereafter through the end date of the first Queue Cluster Window that is to be modified.

4.3 Transferability of Queue Position.

With Transmission Provider’s approval, an Interconnection Customer may transfer its Queue Position to another entity, but only if such entity acquires the specific Generating Facility identified in the Interconnection Request and the Point of Interconnection does not change.

4.4 Modifications.

Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider, in writing, modifications to any information provided in the Interconnection Request. Interconnection Customer shall retain its Queue Position if the modifications are in accordance with Sections 4.4.1, 4.4.2 or 4.4.5, or are determined not to be Material Modifications pursuant to Section 4.4.3.

Notwithstanding the above, during the course of the Interconnection Studies, either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider may identify changes to the planned interconnection that may improve the costs and benefits (including reliability) of the interconnection, and the ability of the proposed change to accommodate the Interconnection Request. To the extent the identified changes are acceptable to Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld, Transmission Provider shall modify the Point of Interconnection and/or configuration in accordance with such changes and proceed with any re-studies

necessary to do so in accordance with Section 6.4, Section 7.6 and Section 8.5 as applicable and Interconnection Customer shall retain its Queue Position.

- 4.4.1** Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) a decrease of up to 60 percent of electrical output (MW) of the proposed project, through either (1) a decrease in plant size Generating Facility Capacity (MW) or (2) a decrease in Interconnection Service Level (consistent with the process described in Section 3.1) accomplished by applying Transmission Provider-approved injection-limiting equipment; (b) modifying the technical parameters associated with the Large Generating Facility technology or the Large Generating Facility step-up transformer impedance characteristics; and (c) modifying the interconnection configuration. For plant increases, the incremental increase in plant output will go to the end of the queue for the purposes of cost allocation and study analysis.
- 4.4.2** Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection Facility~~ies~~ Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, the modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) an additional 15 percent decrease of up to 15 percent of electrical output of the proposed project through either (1) a decrease in plant size Generating Facility Capacity (MW) or (2) a decrease in Interconnection Service Level (consistent with the process described in Section 3.1) accomplished by applying Transmission Provider-approved injection-limiting equipment; ~~and~~ (b) Large Generating Facility technical parameters associated with modifications to Large Generating Facility technology and transformer impedances; provided, however, the incremental costs associated with those modifications are the responsibility of the requesting Interconnection Customer; and (c) a Permissible Technological Advancement for the Large Generating Facility after the submission of the Interconnection Request. The incremental costs associated with those modifications are the responsibility of the requesting Interconnection Customer. Section 4.4.6 specifies a separate technological change procedure including the requisite information and process that will be followed to assess whether the Interconnection Customer's proposed technological advancement under Section 4.4.2(c) is a Material Modification. Section 1 contains a definition of Permissible Technological Advancement.
- 4.4.3** Prior to making any modification other than those specifically permitted by Sections 4.4.1, 4.4.2, and 4.4.5, Interconnection Customer may first request that Transmission Provider evaluate whether such modification is a Material Modification. In response to Interconnection Customer's request, Transmission Provider shall evaluate the proposed modifications prior to making them and inform Interconnection Customer in writing of whether the modifications would constitute a Material Modification. Any change to the Point of Interconnection, except those deemed acceptable under Sections 4.4.1, 6.1, 7.2 or so allowed elsewhere or otherwise initiated under mutual agreement between Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, shall constitute a Material

Modification. Interconnection Customer may then withdraw the proposed modification or proceed with a new Interconnection Request for such modification.

4.4.4 Upon receipt of Interconnection Customer's request for modification permitted under this Section 4.4, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to commence and perform any necessary additional studies within thirty (30) Calendar Days after receiving notice of Interconnection Customer's request. Any additional studies resulting from such modification shall be done at Interconnection Customer's cost.

4.4.5 Extensions of less than three (3) cumulative years in the Commercial Operation Date of the Large Generating Facility to which the Interconnection Request relates are not material and should be handled through construction sequencing.

4.4.6 Technological Change Procedure.

Prior to the return of an executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement, the only modification permitted other than what is allowed per Section 4.4 – Modifications without potentially affecting Interconnection Customer's Queue Position, is a Permissible Technological Advancement. The Technological Change Procedure as outlined below sets forth the requirements for an Interconnection Customer to submit a Permissible Technological Advancement request and Transmission Provider's responsibilities for determining whether Interconnection Customer's proposed technological advancement is a Permissible Technological Advancement.

4.4.6.1 If an Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate a technological advancement into its existing Interconnection Request, Interconnection Customer must submit a Permissible Technological Advancement request to Transmission Provider prior to the return of an executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement. Interconnection Customer shall provide the following to Transmission Provider:

- (a) An updated Interconnection Request for a Large Generating Facility (Appendix 1 to this LGIP) and an updated Attachment A to Appendix 1 to this LGIP, that reflects the data associated with the change in technology or technological advancement that Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate into its Interconnection Request;
- (b) A \$10,000 deposit within five (5) Business dDays of being notified that additional studies are necessary;
- (c) A written description of the proposed technological advancement and supporting data or documentation which

demonstrates why the proposed technological advancement meets the definition of a Permissible Technological Advancement; and

- (d) Updated power flow and dynamics models in ~~GE PSLF~~ digital format.

Upon receipt of a Permissible Technological Advancement request, Transmission Provider shall, within thirty (30) Calendar Days, determine whether the technological advancement is a Permissible Technological Advancement or a Material Modification. Any additional studies resulting from a proposed technological advancement shall be done at Interconnection Customer's cost.

4.4.6.2 If Transmission Provider determines that the proposed technological advancement would not change any of the parameters in Appendix 1 of this LGIP, then no further study will be necessary and the proposed technological advancement will be considered a Permissible Technological Advancement. If Transmission Provider's assessment determines that the proposed technological advancement is a Permissible Technological Advancement, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer and the Permissible Technological Advancement shall be incorporated into Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Request without the loss of Interconnection Customer's Queue Position.

4.4.6.3 Should further studies be required for making a determination of a Material Modification, these Transmission Provider's studies may include steady-state, reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies that Transmission Provider deems necessary to determine whether the proposed technological advancement results in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technology change, and whether such proposed technological advancement causes any reliability concerns. If Transmission Provider cannot accommodate the proposed technological advancement without triggering the Material Modification provision of this LGIP, Transmission Provider will tender a report with the results of the steady-state analyses, reactive power capabilities, short circuit/fault duty impacts, stability analyses, and any other studies that were completed, including an explanation of why the proposed technological advancement is deemed a Material Modification. Once notified, Interconnection Customer may withdraw the proposed modification or proceed with a new Interconnection Request for such modification.

4.4.6.4 At the conclusion of the study or studies, Transmission Provider will provide an accounting of the actual costs of the study or studies to Interconnection Customer and either refund any of the refundable portion of Interconnection Customer's deposit that exceeds the actual costs that Transmission Provider has incurred, including interest, calculated in accordance with section 35.19a(a)(2) of FERC's regulations or invoice Interconnection Customer for any shortage of actual costs that exceed Interconnection Customer's deposit.

Section 5. Procedures for Interconnection Requests Submitted Prior to Effective Date of Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures

5.1 Queue Position for Pending Requests.

5.1.1 Any Interconnection Customer assigned a Queue Position prior to the effective date of this LGIP shall retain that Queue Position.

5.1.1.1 If an Interconnection Study Agreement has not been executed as of the effective date of this LGIP, then such Interconnection Study, and any subsequent Interconnection Studies, shall be processed in accordance with this LGIP.

5.1.1.2 If an Interconnection Study Agreement has been executed prior to the effective date of this LGIP, such Interconnection Study shall be completed in accordance with the terms of such agreement. With respect to any remaining studies for which an Interconnection Customer has not signed an Interconnection Study Agreement prior to the effective date of the LGIP, Transmission Provider must offer Interconnection Customer the option of either continuing under Transmission Provider's existing interconnection study process or going forward with the completion of the necessary Interconnection Studies (for which it does not have a signed Interconnection Studies Agreement) in accordance with this LGIP.

5.1.2 Transition Period.

To the extent necessary, Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customers with an outstanding request shall transition to this LGIP within a reasonable period of time not to exceed sixty (60) Calendar Days. The use of the term "outstanding request" herein shall mean any Interconnection Request, on the effective date of this LGIP: (i) that has been submitted but not yet accepted by Transmission Provider; (ii) where the relevant Interconnection Study Agreements have not yet been executed; or (iii) where any of the relevant Interconnection Studies are in process but not yet completed. Any Interconnection Customer with an outstanding request as of the effective date of

this LGIP may request a reasonable extension of any deadline, otherwise applicable, if necessary to avoid undue hardship or prejudice to its Interconnection Request. A reasonable extension shall be granted by Transmission Provider to the extent consistent with the intent and process provided for under this LGIP.

5.2 New Transmission Provider.

If Transmission Provider transfers control of its Transmission System to a successor Transmission Provider during the period when an Interconnection Request is pending, the original Transmission Provider shall transfer to the successor Transmission Provider any amount of the deposit or payment that exceeds the cost that it incurred to evaluate the request for interconnection. Any difference between such net amount and the deposit or payment required by this LGIP shall be paid by or refunded to Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. The original Transmission Provider shall coordinate with the successor Transmission Provider to complete any Interconnection Study, as appropriate, that the original Transmission Provider has begun but has not completed. If Transmission Provider has tendered a draft LGIA to Interconnection Customer but Interconnection Customer has not executed the LGIA, unless otherwise provided, Interconnection Customer must complete negotiations with the successor Transmission Provider.

Section 6. Interconnection Feasibility Study

6.1 Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement.

Simultaneously with the acknowledgement of a valid Interconnection Request Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 2. The Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall specify that Interconnection Customer is responsible for the actual cost of the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Within five (5) Business Days following the Scoping Meeting Interconnection Customer shall specify for inclusion in the attachment to the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement the Point(s) of Interconnection and any reasonable alternative Point(s) of Interconnection. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender to Interconnection Customer the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement signed by Transmission Provider within five (5) Business Days following Transmission Provider's receipt of such designation, including a good faith estimate of the cost for completing the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Interconnection Customer shall execute and deliver to Transmission Provider the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement along with a \$10,000 deposit no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt.

On or before the return of the executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer shall provide the technical data called for in Appendix 1, Attachment A.

If the Interconnection Feasibility Study uncovers any unexpected result(s) not contemplated during the Scoping Meeting, a substitute Point of Interconnection identified by either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider, and acceptable to the

other, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld, will be substituted for the designated Point of Interconnection specified above without loss of Queue Position, and Re-studies shall be completed pursuant to Section 6.4 as applicable. For the purpose of this Section 6.1, if Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer cannot agree on the substituted Point of Interconnection, then Interconnection Customer may direct that one of the alternatives as specified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, as specified pursuant to Section 3.34.4, shall be the substitute.

If Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider agree to forgo the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider will initiate an Interconnection System Impact Study under Section 7 of this LGIP and apply the \$10,000 deposit towards the Interconnection System Impact Study.

6.2 Scope of Interconnection Feasibility Study.

The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall preliminarily evaluate the feasibility of the proposed interconnection to the Transmission System.

The Interconnection Feasibility Study will consider the Base Case as well as all generating facilities (and with respect to (iii), any identified Network Upgrades) that, on the date the Interconnection Feasibility Study is commenced: (i) are directly interconnected to the Transmission System; (ii) are interconnected to Affected Systems and may have an impact on the Interconnection Request; (iii) have a pending higher queued Interconnection Request to interconnect to the Transmission System; and (iv) have no Queue Position but have executed an LGIA. The Interconnection Feasibility Study will consist of a power flow and short circuit analysis. The Interconnection Feasibility Study will provide a list of facilities and a non-binding good faith estimate of cost responsibility and a non-binding good faith estimated time to construct.

6.3 Interconnection Feasibility Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable when it performs the study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study no later than forty-five (45) Calendar Days after Transmission Provider receives the fully executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement. At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection Feasibility Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study within that time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date with an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation, work papers and relevant power flow, short circuit and stability databases for the Interconnection Feasibility Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

Transmission Provider shall study the Interconnection Request at the level of serviceInterconnection Service Level requested by the Interconnection Customer, unless otherwise required to study the full Generating Facility Capacity due to safety or reliability concerns.

6.3.1 Meeting with Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to meet with Interconnection Customer within ten (10) Business Days of providing an Interconnection Feasibility Study report to Interconnection Customer to discuss the results of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

6.4 Re-Study.

If Re-Study of the Interconnection Feasibility Study is required due to a higher queued project dropping out of the queue, or a modification of a higher queued project subject to Section 4.4, or re-designation of the Point of Interconnection pursuant to Section 6.1, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer in writing. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete such Re-Study within forty-five (45) Calendar Days from the date of the notice. Any cost of Re-Study shall be borne by the Interconnection Customer being re-studied.

Section 7. Interconnection System Impact Study

7.1 Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed, pursuant to the Scoping Meeting provided in Section 3.34.4, simultaneously with the delivery of the Interconnection Feasibility Study to Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 3 to this LGIP. The Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall provide that Interconnection Customer shall compensate Transmission Provider for the actual cost of the Interconnection System Impact Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide to Interconnection Customer a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost and timeframe for completing the Interconnection System Impact Study within three (3) Business Days following the Interconnection Feasibility Study results meeting.

7.2 Execution of Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement.

Interconnection Customer shall execute the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement and deliver the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt along with demonstration of Site Control, and a \$50,000 deposit.

If Interconnection Customer does not provide all such technical data when it delivers the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to notify Interconnection Customer of the deficiency within five (5) Business Days of the receipt of the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, and Interconnection Customer shall cure the deficiency within ten (10) Business Days of receipt of the notice, provided, however, such deficiency does not

include failure to deliver the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement or deposit.

If the Interconnection System Impact Study uncovers any unexpected result(s) not contemplated during the Scoping Meeting and the Interconnection Feasibility Study, a substitute Point of Interconnection identified by either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider, and acceptable to the other, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld, will be substituted for the designated Point of Interconnection specified above without loss of Queue Position, and restudies shall be completed pursuant to Section 7.6 as applicable. For the purpose of this Section 7.2, if Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer cannot agree on the substituted Point of Interconnection, then Interconnection Customer may direct that one of the alternatives as specified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, as specified pursuant to Section 3.34.4, shall be the substitute.

7.3 Scope of Interconnection System Impact Study.

The Interconnection System Impact Study shall evaluate the impact of the proposed interconnection on the reliability of the Transmission System. The Interconnection System Impact Study will consider the Base Case as well as all generating facilities (and with respect to (iii) below, any identified Network Upgrades associated with such higher queued interconnection) that, on the date the Interconnection System Impact Study is commenced: (i) are directly interconnected to the Transmission System; (ii) are interconnected to Affected Systems and may have an impact on the Interconnection Request; (iii) have a pending higher queued Interconnection Request to interconnect to the Transmission System; and (iv) have no Queue Position but have executed an LGIA.

The Interconnection System Impact Study will consist of a short circuit analysis, a stability analysis, and a power flow analysis. The Interconnection System Impact Study will state the assumptions upon which it is based; state the results of the analyses; and provide the requirements or potential impediments to providing the requested interconnection service, including a preliminary indication of the cost and length of time that would be necessary to correct any problems identified in those analyses and implement the interconnection. For purposes of determining necessary Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, the Interconnection System Impact Study shall consider the level of Interconnection Service Level requested by the Interconnection Customer, unless otherwise required to study the full Generating Facility Capacity due to safety or reliability concerns. The Interconnection System Impact Study will provide a list of facilities that are required as a result of the Interconnection Request and a non-binding good faith estimate of cost responsibility and a non-binding good faith estimated time to construct.

7.4 Interconnection System Impact Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection System Impact Study with any Affected System that is affected by the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.56 above. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable when it performs the study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to

complete the Interconnection System Impact Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days after the receipt of the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement or notification to proceed, study payment, and technical data. If Transmission Provider uses Clustering, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to deliver a completed Interconnection System Impact Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days after the close of the Queue Cluster Window.

At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection System Impact Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection System Impact Study within the time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date with an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer all supporting documentation, work papers and relevant pre-Interconnection Request and post-Interconnection Request power flow, short circuit and stability databases for the Interconnection System Impact Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

7.5 Meeting with Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to meet with Interconnection Customer within ten (10) Business Days of providing an Interconnection System Impact Study report to Interconnection Customer to discuss the results of the Interconnection System Impact Study.

7.6 Re-Study.

If Re-Study of the Interconnection System Impact Study is required due to a higher queued project dropping out of the queue, or a modification of a higher queued project subject to Section 4.4, or re-designation of the Point of Interconnection pursuant to Section 7.2, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer in writing. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete such Re-Study within sixty (60) Calendar Days from the date of notice. Any cost of Re-Study shall be borne by the Interconnection Customer being re-studied.

Section 8. Interconnection Facilities Study

8.1 Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement.

Simultaneously with the delivery of the Interconnection System Impact Study to Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 4 to this LGIP. The Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall provide that Interconnection Customer shall compensate Transmission Provider for the actual cost of the Interconnection Facilities Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide to Interconnection Customer a non-binding good faith estimate of the cost and timeframe for completing the Interconnection Facilities Study within three (3) Business

Days following the Interconnection System Impact Study results meeting. Interconnection Customer shall execute the Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement and deliver the executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt, together with the required technical data and a deposit of \$100,000 for the performance of the Interconnection Facilities Study and other work, including, but not limited to, environmental review activities and development of an E&P Agreement and the LGIA.

- 8.1.1** If Transmission Provider's cost of conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study and other work does not exceed the amount of the deposit, Transmission Provider shall continue to hold the remaining amount on deposit until settlement of the final invoice.
- 8.1.2** If Transmission Provider's cost of conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study and other work exceeds the amount of the deposit, Transmission Provider shall invoice Interconnection Customer for any such additional costs on a monthly basis in advance. Interconnection Customer shall pay invoiced amounts within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice. Transmission Provider shall continue to hold the amounts on deposit until settlement of the final invoice.

8.2 Scope of Interconnection Facilities Study.

The Interconnection Facilities Study shall specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Interconnection Facility to the Transmission System. The Interconnection Facilities Study shall also identify the electrical switching configuration of the connection equipment, including, without limitation: the transformer, switchgear, meters, and other station equipment; the nature and estimated cost of any Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades necessary to accomplish the interconnection; and an estimate of the time required to complete the construction and installation of such facilities. The Facilities Study will also identify any potential control equipment for requests for Interconnection Service that are lower than the Generating Facility Capacity.

8.3 Interconnection Facilities Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection Facilities Study with any Affected System pursuant to Section 3.56 above. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in performing the Interconnection Facilities Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the study and issue a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report to Interconnection Customer within the following number of days after receipt of an executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement: ninety (90) Calendar Days, with no more than a +/- 20 percent cost estimate contained in the report; or one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days, if Interconnection Customer requests a +/- 10 percent cost estimate. Regardless of the amount of such estimates, Interconnection Customer shall be invoiced by Transmission Provider and

shall pay all actual costs associated with the equipment, environmental, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Interconnection Facility to the Transmission System, with such invoicing and payment to be made as set forth in Article 11.5 of the LGIA.

At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection Facilities Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection Facilities Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection Facilities Study and issue a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report within the time required, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.

Interconnection Customer may, within thirty (30) Calendar Days after receipt of the draft report, provide written comments to Transmission Provider, which Transmission Provider shall include in the final report. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to issue the final Interconnection Facilities Study report within fifteen (15) Business Days of receiving Interconnection Customer's comments or promptly upon receiving Interconnection Customer's statement that it will not provide comments. Transmission Provider may reasonably extend such fifteen-day period upon notice to Interconnection Customer if Interconnection Customer's comments require Transmission Provider to perform additional analyses or make other significant modifications prior to the issuance of the final Interconnection Facilities Report. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation, work papers, and databases or data developed in the preparation of the Interconnection Facilities Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

8.4 Meeting with Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to meet with Interconnection Customer within ten (10) Business Days of providing a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report to Interconnection Customer to discuss the results of the Interconnection Facilities Study.

8.5 Re-Study.

If Re-Study of the Interconnection Facilities Study is required due to a higher queued project dropping out of the queue or a modification of a higher queued project pursuant to Section 4.4, Transmission Provider shall so notify Interconnection Customer in writing. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete such Re-Study within sixty (60) Calendar Days from the date of notice. Any cost of Re-Study shall be borne by the Interconnection Customer being re-studied.

Section 9. Engineering & Procurement ('E&P') Agreement

Prior to executing an LGIA, an Interconnection Customer may, in order to advance the implementation of its interconnection, request an E&P Agreement that authorizes Transmission Provider to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection. If Transmission Provider determines that it may offer an E&P Agreement before completing an environmental analysis under NEPA, concerning the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility, Transmission Provider shall offer the Interconnection Customer such Agreement; provided, that Transmission Provider's determination shall not be subject to dispute resolution. However, Transmission Provider shall not be obligated to offer an E&P Agreement if Interconnection Customer is in Dispute Resolution as a result of an allegation that Interconnection Customer has failed to meet any milestones or comply with any prerequisites specified in other parts of the LGIP. The E&P Agreement is an optional procedure and it will not alter the Interconnection Customer's Queue Position or In-Service Date. The E&P Agreement shall provide for Interconnection Customer to pay the cost of all activities authorized by Interconnection Customer and to make advance payments for such costs.

Interconnection Customer shall pay the cost of such authorized activities and any cancellation costs for equipment that is already ordered for its interconnection, which cannot be mitigated as hereafter described, whether or not such items or equipment later become unnecessary. If Interconnection Customer withdraws its application for interconnection or either Party terminates the E&P Agreement, to the extent the equipment ordered can be canceled under reasonable terms, Interconnection Customer shall be obligated to pay the associated cancellation costs. To the extent that the equipment cannot be reasonably canceled, Transmission Provider may elect: (i) to take title to the equipment, in which event Transmission Provider shall refund Interconnection Customer any amounts paid by Interconnection Customer for such equipment and shall pay the cost of delivery of such equipment; or (ii) to transfer title to and deliver such equipment to Interconnection Customer, in which event Interconnection Customer shall pay any unpaid balance and cost of delivery of such equipment.

Section 10. Optional Interconnection Study

10.1 Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

On or after the date when Interconnection Customer receives Interconnection System Impact Study results, Interconnection Customer may request, and Transmission Provider shall perform a reasonable number of Optional Studies. The request shall describe the assumptions that Interconnection Customer wishes Transmission Provider to study within the scope described in Section 10.2. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide to Interconnection Customer an Optional Interconnection Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 5 within five (5) Business Days after receipt of a request for an Optional Interconnection Study.

The Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall: (i) specify the technical data that Interconnection Customer must provide for each phase of the Optional Interconnection Study, (ii) specify Interconnection Customer's assumptions as to which Interconnection Requests with earlier queue priority dates will be excluded from the Optional Interconnection Study case and assumptions as to the type of interconnection service for

Interconnection Requests remaining in the Optional Interconnection Study case, and (iii) Transmission Provider's estimate of the cost of the Optional Interconnection Study. To the extent known by Transmission Provider, such estimate shall include any costs expected to be incurred by any Affected System whose participation is necessary to complete the Optional Interconnection Study. Notwithstanding the above, Transmission Provider shall not be required as a result of an Optional Interconnection Study request to conduct any additional Interconnection Studies with respect to any other Interconnection Request.

Interconnection Customer shall execute the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement within ten (10) Business Days of receipt and deliver the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement, the technical data and a \$10,000 deposit to Transmission Provider.

10.2 Scope of Optional Interconnection Study.

The Optional Interconnection Study will consist of a sensitivity analysis based on the assumptions specified by Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. The Optional Interconnection Study will also identify Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades, and the estimated cost thereof, that may be required to provide transmission service or Interconnection Service based upon the results of the Optional Interconnection Study. The Optional Interconnection Study shall be performed solely for informational purposes. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to coordinate the study with any Affected Systems that may be affected by the types of Interconnection Services that are being studied. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable in conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

10.3 Optional Interconnection Study Procedures.

The executed Optional Interconnection Study Agreement, the prepayment, and technical and other data called for therein must be provided to Transmission Provider within ten (10) Business Days of Interconnection Customer receipt of the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Optional Interconnection Study within a mutually agreed upon time period specified within the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Optional Interconnection Study within such time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Any difference between the study payment and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in advance to Transmission Provider or refunded to Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation and work papers and databases or data developed in the preparation of the Optional Interconnection Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

Section 11. Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA)

11.1 Tender.

Interconnection Customer shall tender comments on the draft Interconnection Facilities Study Report within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the report. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender a draft LGIA, together with draft appendices, within thirty (30) Calendar Days after the comments are received. The draft LGIA shall be in the form of Transmission Provider's standard form LGIA currently on file with FERC, which is in Appendix 6. If Interconnection Customer does not request negotiation pursuant to 11.2, the draft LGIA shall be considered the final LGIA and the Interconnection Customer shall execute and return it to the Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days after receipt. If the Interconnection Customer does not return a signed copy of the final LGIA within thirty (30) days or request negotiation pursuant to ~~s~~Section 11.2, the Interconnection Customer's request shall be deemed withdrawn.

Interconnection Customer understands that Transmission Provider's decision to execute the LGIA is dependent on conclusions reached in the record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, concerning the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility and that Transmission Provider's NEPA review could result in a decision not to execute the LGIA, or to delay LGIA execution. Transmission Provider's decision shall not be subject to dispute resolution.

11.2 Negotiation.

Notwithstanding Section 11.1, at the request of Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall begin negotiations with Interconnection Customer concerning the appendices to the LGIA at any time after Interconnection Customer executes the Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement. Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for Transmission Provider's actual costs incurred as a result of negotiations under this LGIP, including legal, consulting, administrative and general costs; provided, that any Transmission Provider invoices shall include a detailed and itemized accounting of such costs. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer shall negotiate concerning any disputed provisions of the appendices to the draft LGIA for not more than sixty (60) Calendar Days after tender of the final Interconnection Facilities Study Report. If Interconnection Customer determines that negotiations are at an impasse, it may request termination of the negotiations at any time after tender of the draft LGIA pursuant to Section 11.1 and initiate Dispute Resolution procedures pursuant to Section 13.5. If Interconnection Customer requests termination of the negotiations, but within sixty (60) Calendar Days thereafter fails to initiate Dispute Resolution, it shall be deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, if Interconnection Customer has not executed the draft LGIA or initiated Dispute Resolution procedures pursuant to Section 13.5 within sixty (60) Calendar Days of tender of draft LGIA, it shall be deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request. Transmission Provider shall decide whether to offer to Interconnection Customer a final LGIA based on the conclusions the Transmission Provider reaches in a record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, concerning the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility; provided, that this decision shall not be subject to dispute resolution. If Transmission Provider decides to offer Interconnection Customer a final LGIA, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to do so within fifteen (15) Business Days after the end of the negotiation process. Interconnection Customer

shall execute and return the final LGIA within fifteen (15) Business Days after receipt or it shall be deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request.

11.3 Execution.

Interconnection Customer understands that Transmission Provider's decision to execute the LGIA is dependent on conclusions reached in the record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, concerning the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility and that Transmission Provider's NEPA review could result in a decision to not execute the LGIA, or to delay LGIA execution. Transmission Provider's decision shall not be subject to dispute resolution. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to execute and return the final LGIA to the Interconnection Customer within fifteen (15) Business Days after receipt. Within fifteen (15) Business Days after receipt of the final LGIA, Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider (A) reasonable evidence of continued Site Control or (B) posting of a non-refundable deposit of \$250,000, which shall be applied toward future construction costs. At the same time, Interconnection Customer also shall provide reasonable evidence that one or more of the following milestones in the development of the Large Generating Facility, at Interconnection Customer election, has been achieved: (i) the execution of a contract for the supply or transportation of fuel to the Large Generating Facility; (ii) the execution of a contract for the supply of cooling water to the Large Generating Facility; (iii) execution of a contract for the engineering for, procurement of major equipment for, or construction of, the Large Generating Facility; (iv) execution of a contract for the sale of electric energy or capacity from the Large Generating Facility; or (v) application for an air, water, or land use permit. If the Interconnection Customer does not provide the above items within (15) Business Days after receipt of the final LGIA that has been executed by the Transmission Provider, it shall be deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request.

11.4 Commencement of Interconnection Activities.

If Interconnection Customer executes the final LGIA, Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer shall perform their respective obligations in accordance with the terms of the LGIA.

Section 12. Construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades

12.1 Schedule.

Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer shall negotiate in good faith concerning a schedule for the construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades.

12.2 Construction Sequencing.

12.2.1 General.

In general, the In-Service Date of an Interconnection Customers seeking interconnection to the Transmission System will determine the sequence of construction of Network Upgrades.

12.2.2 Advance Construction of Network Upgrades that are an Obligation of an Entity other than Interconnection Customer.

An Interconnection Customer with an LGIA, in order to maintain its In-Service Date, may request that Transmission Provider advance to the extent necessary the completion of Network Upgrades that: (i) were assumed in the Interconnection Studies for such Interconnection Customer, (ii) are necessary to support such In-Service Date, and (iii) would otherwise not be completed, pursuant to a contractual obligation of an entity other than Interconnection Customer that is seeking interconnection to the Transmission System, in time to support such In-Service Date. Upon such request, Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to advance the construction of such Network Upgrades to accommodate such request; provided that Interconnection Customer commits to pay Transmission Provider: (i) any associated expediting costs; and (ii) the cost of such Network Upgrades.

Transmission Provider will refund to Interconnection Customer both the expediting costs and the cost of Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the LGIA. Consequently, the entity with a contractual obligation to construct such Network Upgrades shall be obligated to pay only that portion of the costs of the Network Upgrades that Transmission Provider has not refunded to Interconnection Customer. Payment by that entity shall be due on the date that it would have been due had there been no request for advance construction. Transmission Provider shall forward to Interconnection Customer the amount paid by the entity with a contractual obligation to construct the Network Upgrades as payment in full for the outstanding balance owed to Interconnection Customer. Transmission Provider then shall refund to that entity the amount that it paid for the Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the LGIA.

12.2.3 Advancing Construction of Network Upgrades that are Part of an Expansion Plan of the Transmission Provider.

An Interconnection Customer with an LGIA, in order to maintain its In-Service Date, may request that Transmission Provider advance to the extent necessary the completion of Network Upgrades that: (i) are necessary to support such In-Service Date and (ii) would otherwise not be completed, pursuant to an expansion plan of Transmission Provider, in time to support such In-Service Date. Upon such request, Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to advance the construction of such Network Upgrades to accommodate such request; provided that Interconnection Customer commits to pay Transmission Provider: (i) any associated expediting costs; and (ii) the cost of such Network Upgrades. –Transmission Provider shall refund to Interconnection Customer both the expediting costs and the cost of Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the LGIA.

12.2.4 Amended Interconnection System Impact Study.

An Interconnection System Impact Study will be amended to determine the facilities necessary to support the requested In-Service Date. This amended study will include those transmission and Large Generating Facilities that are expected to be in service on or before the requested In-Service Date.

Section 13. Miscellaneous.

13.1 Confidentiality.

Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, all information relating to a Party's technology, research and development, business affairs, and pricing, and any information supplied by either of the Parties to the other prior to the execution of an LGIA.

Information is Confidential Information only if it is clearly designated or marked in writing as confidential on the face of the document, or, if the information is conveyed orally or by inspection, if the Party providing the information orally informs the Party receiving the information that the information is confidential.

If requested by either Party, the other Party shall provide in writing, the basis for asserting that the information referred to in this Article warrants confidential treatment, and the requesting Party may disclose such writing to the appropriate Governmental Authority. Each Party shall be responsible for the costs associated with affording confidential treatment to its information.

13.1.1 Scope.

Confidential Information shall not include information that the receiving Party can demonstrate: (1) is generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by the receiving Party; (2) was in the lawful possession of the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis before receiving it from the disclosing Party; (3) was supplied to the receiving Party without restriction by a third party, who, to the knowledge of the receiving Party after due inquiry, was under no obligation to the disclosing Party to keep such information confidential; (4) was independently developed by the receiving Party without reference to Confidential Information of the disclosing Party; (5) is, or becomes, publicly known, through no wrongful act or omission of the receiving Party or Breach of the LGIA; or (6) is required, in accordance with Section 13.1.6, Order of Disclosure, to be disclosed by any Governmental Authority or is otherwise required to be disclosed by law or subpoena, or is necessary in any legal proceeding establishing rights and obligations under the LGIA. Information designated as Confidential Information will no longer be deemed confidential if the Party that designated the information as confidential notifies the other Party that it no longer is confidential.

13.1.2 Release of Confidential Information.

Neither Party shall release or disclose Confidential Information to any other person, except to its Affiliates (limited by the Standards of Conduct

requirements), employees, consultants, or to parties who may be or considering providing financing to or equity participation with Interconnection Customer, or to potential purchasers or assignees of Interconnection Customer, on a need-to-know basis in connection with these procedures, unless such person has first been advised of the confidentiality provisions of this Section 13.1 and has agreed to comply with such provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party providing Confidential Information to any person shall remain primarily responsible for any release of Confidential Information in contravention of this Section 13.1.

13.1.3 Rights.

Each Party retains all rights, title, and interest in the Confidential Information that each Party discloses to the other Party. The disclosure by each Party to the other Party of Confidential Information shall not be deemed a waiver by either Party or any other person or entity of the right to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.

13.1.4 No Warranties.

By providing Confidential Information, neither Party makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. In addition, by supplying Confidential Information, neither Party obligates itself to provide any particular information or Confidential Information to the other Party nor to enter into any further agreements or proceed with any other relationship or joint venture.

13.1.5 Standard of Care.

Each Party shall use at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information it receives as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information from unauthorized disclosure, publication or dissemination. Each Party may use Confidential Information solely to fulfill its obligations to the other Party under these procedures or its regulatory requirements.

13.1.6 Order of Disclosure.

If a court or a Government Authority or entity with the right, power, and apparent authority to do so requests or requires either Party, by subpoena, oral deposition, interrogatories, requests for production of documents, administrative order, or otherwise, to disclose Confidential Information, that Party shall provide the other Party with prompt notice of such request(s) or requirement(s) so that the other Party may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the terms of the LGIA. Notwithstanding the absence of a protective order or waiver, the Party may disclose such Confidential Information which, in the opinion of its counsel, the Party is legally compelled to disclose. Each Party will use Reasonable Efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded any Confidential Information so furnished.

13.1.7 Remedies.

The Parties agree that monetary damages would be inadequate to compensate a Party for the other Party's Breach of its obligations under this Section 13.1. Each Party accordingly agrees that the other Party shall be entitled to equitable relief, by way of injunction or otherwise, if the first Party Breaches or threatens to Breach its obligations under this Section 13.1, which equitable relief shall be granted without bond or proof of damages, and the receiving Party shall not plead in defense that there would be an adequate remedy at law. Such remedy shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for the Breach of this Section 13.1, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that the covenants contained herein are necessary for the protection of legitimate business interests and are reasonable in scope. No Party, however, shall be liable for indirect, incidental, or consequential or punitive damages of any nature or kind resulting from or arising in connection with this Section 13.1.

13.1.8 Disclosure to FERC or its Staff.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 13.1 to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 CFR section 1b.20, if FERC or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the Parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the LGIP, the Party shall provide the requested information to FERC or its staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to FERC or its staff, the Party must, consistent with 18 CFR section 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Parties are prohibited from notifying the other Party prior to the release of the Confidential Information to FERC or its staff. The Party shall notify the other Party to the LGIA when it is notified by FERC or its staff that a request to release Confidential Information has been received by FERC, at which time either of the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 CFR section 388.112.

13.1.9 Subject to the exception in Section 13.1.8, any information that a Party claims is competitively sensitive, commercial or financial information ("Confidential Information") shall not be disclosed by the other Party to any person not employed or retained by the other Party, except to the extent disclosure is (i) required by law; (ii) reasonably deemed by the disclosing Party to be required to be disclosed in connection with a dispute between or among the Parties, or the defense of litigation or dispute; (iii) otherwise permitted by consent of the other Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; or (iv) necessary to fulfill its obligations under this LGIP or as a transmission service provider or a Control Area operator including disclosing the Confidential Information to an RTO or ISO or to a subregional, regional or national reliability organization or planning group. The Party asserting confidentiality shall notify the other Party in writing of the information it claims is confidential. Prior to any disclosures of the other Party's Confidential Information under this subparagraph, or if any

third party or Governmental Authority makes any request or demand for any of the information described in this subparagraph, the disclosing Party agrees to promptly notify the other Party in writing and agrees to assert confidentiality and cooperate with the other Party in seeking to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure by confidentiality agreement, protective order or other reasonable measures.

13.1.10 This provision shall not apply to any information that was or is hereafter in the public domain (except as a result of a Breach of this provision).

13.1.11 Transmission Provider shall, at Interconnection Customer's election, destroy, in a confidential manner, or return the Confidential Information provided at the time of Confidential Information is no longer needed.

13.2 Delegation of Responsibility.

Transmission Provider may use the services of subcontractors as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this LGIP. Transmission Provider shall be liable to Interconnection Customer for the performance of such subcontractors only in accordance with the Federal Tort Claims Act provision set forth in Attachment J of Transmission Provider's Tariff. The subcontractor shall keep all information provided confidential and shall use such information solely for the performance of such obligation for which it was provided and no other purpose.

13.3 Obligation for Study Costs.

Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Studies. Any difference between the study deposit and the actual cost of the applicable Interconnection Study shall be paid in advance by, or refunded, except as otherwise provided herein, to Interconnection Customer or offset against the cost of any future Interconnection Studies associated with the applicable Interconnection Request prior to beginning of any such future Interconnection Studies. Any invoices for Interconnection Studies shall include a detailed and itemized accounting of the cost of each Interconnection Study. Interconnection Customer shall pay any such undisputed costs within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of an invoice therefore. Transmission Provider shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any studies unless Interconnection Customer has paid all undisputed amounts in compliance herewith.

13.4 Third Parties Conducting Studies.

If (i) at the time of the signing of an Interconnection Study Agreement there is disagreement as to the estimated time to complete an Interconnection Study, (ii) Interconnection Customer receives notice pursuant to Sections 6.3, 7.4 or 8.3 that Transmission Provider will not complete an Interconnection Study within the applicable timeframe for such Interconnection Study, or (iii) Interconnection Customer receives neither the Interconnection Study nor a notice under Sections 6.3, 7.4 or 8.3 within the applicable timeframe for such Interconnection Study, then Interconnection Customer may require Transmission Provider to utilize a third party consultant reasonably acceptable to

Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider to perform such Interconnection Study under the direction of Transmission Provider. At other times, Transmission Provider may also utilize a third party consultant to perform such Interconnection Study, either in response to a general request of Interconnection Customer, or on its own volition.

In all cases, use of a third party consultant shall be in accord with Article 26 of the LGIA (Subcontractors) and limited to situations where Transmission Provider determines that doing so will help maintain or accelerate the study process for Interconnection Customer's pending Interconnection Request and not interfere with Transmission Provider's progress on Interconnection Studies for other pending Interconnection Requests. In cases where Interconnection Customer requests use of a third party consultant to perform such Interconnection Study, Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider shall negotiate all of the pertinent terms and conditions, including reimbursement arrangements and the estimated study completion date and study review deadline. Transmission Provider shall convey all work papers, data bases, study results and all other supporting documentation prepared to date with respect to the Interconnection Request as soon as soon as practicable upon Interconnection Customer's request subject to the confidentiality provision in Section 13.1. In any case, such third party contract may be entered into with either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider at Transmission Provider's discretion. In the case of (iii) Interconnection Customer maintains its right to submit a claim to Dispute Resolution to recover the costs of such third party study. Such third party consultant shall be required to comply with this LGIP, Article 26 of the LGIA (Subcontractors), and the relevant Tariff procedures and protocols as would apply if Transmission Provider were to conduct the Interconnection Study and shall use the information provided to it solely for purposes of performing such services and for no other purposes. Transmission Provider shall cooperate with such third party consultant and Interconnection Customer to complete and issue the Interconnection Study in the shortest reasonable time.

13.5 Disputes.

13.5.1 Submission.

In the event either Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with the LGIA, the LGIP, or their performance, such Party (the "disputing Party") shall provide the other Party with written notice of the dispute or claim ("Notice of Dispute"). Such dispute or claim shall be referred to a designated senior representative of each Party for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Notice of Dispute by the other Party. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the other Party's receipt of the Notice of Dispute, such claim or dispute may, upon mutual agreement of the Parties, be submitted to arbitration and resolved in accordance with the arbitration procedures set forth below. In the event the Parties do not agree to submit such claim or dispute to

arbitration, each Party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or at law consistent with the terms of this LGIA.

13.5.2 External Arbitration Procedures.

Any arbitration initiated under these procedures shall be conducted before a single neutral arbitrator appointed by the Parties. If the Parties fail to agree upon a single arbitrator within ten (10) Calendar Days of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each Party shall choose one arbitrator who shall sit on a three-member arbitration panel. The two arbitrators so chosen shall within twenty (20) Calendar Days select a third arbitrator to chair the arbitration panel. In either case, the arbitrators shall be knowledgeable in electric utility matters, including electric transmission and bulk power issues, and shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with any party to the arbitration (except prior arbitration). The arbitrator(s) shall provide each of the Parties an opportunity to be heard and, except as otherwise provided herein, shall conduct the arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("Arbitration Rules") and any applicable FERC regulations or RTO rules; provided, however, in the event of a conflict between the Arbitration Rules and the terms of this Section 13, the terms of this Section 13 shall prevail.

13.5.3 Arbitration Decisions.

Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the arbitrator(s) shall render a decision within ninety (90) Calendar Days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and the reasons therefore. The arbitrator(s) shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of the LGIA and LGIP and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of the LGIA and LGIP in any manner. The decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be non-binding upon the Parties. The decision of the arbitrator(s) may be appealed solely on the grounds that the conduct of the arbitrator(s), or the decision itself, violated the standards set forth in the Federal Arbitration Act or the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act.

13.5.4 Costs.

Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration process and for the following costs, if applicable: (1) the cost of the arbitrator chosen by the Party to sit on the three member panel and one half of the cost of the third arbitrator chosen; or (2) one half the cost of the single arbitrator jointly chosen by the Parties.

13.5.5 Non-binding Dispute Resolution Procedures.

If a Party has submitted a Notice of Dispute pursuant to sSection 13.5.1, and the Parties are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within the thirty (30) Calendar Days provided in that sSection, and the Parties cannot reach mutual agreement to pursue the sSection 13.5 arbitration process, a Party may request that Transmission Provider engage in

Non-binding Dispute Resolution pursuant to this sSection by providing written notice to Transmission Provider (“Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution”). Conversely, either Party may file a Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution pursuant to this sSection without first seeking mutual agreement to pursue the sSection 13.5 arbitration process. The process in sSection 13.5.5 shall serve as an alternative to, and not a replacement of, the sSection 13.5 arbitration process. Pursuant to this process, a Transmission Provider must within thirty (30) Calendar dDays of receipt of the Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution appoint a neutral decision-maker that is an independent subcontractor that shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with either Party. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the decision-maker shall render a decision within sixty (60) Calendar Days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and reasons therefore. This decision-maker shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of the LGIP and LGIA and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of the LGIP and LGIA in any manner. The result reached in this process is not binding, but, unless otherwise agreed, the Parties may cite the record and decision in the non-binding dispute resolution process in future dispute resolution processes, including in a sSection 13.5 arbitration, or in a Federal Power Act section 206 complaint. Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the process and the cost of the decision-maker shall be divided equally among each Party to the dispute.

13.6 Local Furnishing Bonds.

13.6.1 Transmission Providers That Own Facilities Financed by Local Furnishing Bonds.

This provision is applicable only to a Transmission Provider that has financed facilities for the local furnishing of electric energy with tax-exempt bonds, as described in Section 142(f) of the Internal Revenue Code ("local furnishing bonds"). Notwithstanding any other provision of this LGIA and LGIP, Transmission Provider shall not be required to provide Interconnection Service to Interconnection Customer pursuant to this LGIA and LGIP if the provision of such Transmission Service would jeopardize the tax-exempt status of any local furnishing bond(s) used to finance Transmission Provider's facilities that would be used in providing such Interconnection Service.

13.6.2 Alternative Procedures for Requesting Interconnection Service.

If Transmission Provider determines that the provision of Interconnection Service requested by Interconnection Customer would jeopardize the tax-exempt status of any local furnishing bond(s) used to finance its facilities that would be used in providing such Interconnection Service, it shall advise the Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the Interconnection Request.

Interconnection Customer thereafter may renew its request for interconnection using the process specified in Article 5.2(ii) of the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

**APPENDIX 1 to LGIP
INTERCONNECTION REQUEST FOR A
LARGE GENERATING FACILITY**

1. The undersigned Interconnection Customer submits this request to interconnect its Large Generating Facility with Transmission Provider's Transmission System pursuant to a Tariff.

2. This Interconnection Request is for (check one):

☐ A proposed new Large Generating Facility.

☐ An increase in the generating capacity or a Material Modification of an existing Generating Facility.

☐ Permissible Technological Advancement request related to an existing Interconnection Request.

☐ Provisional Interconnection Service related to an existing Interconnection Request or Interconnection Agreement. The existing Interconnection Queue Number associated with Provisional Interconnection Service Request is _____.

☐ Surplus Interconnection Service related to an existing LGIA. Existing LGIA Customer offering Surplus Interconnection Service:

☐ Surplus Interconnection Service Customer:

☐ Existing Generating Facility location and related Point of Interconnection where Surplus Interconnection Service is being offered:

☐ For Surplus Interconnection Service, also include (1) proof that existing LGIA customer and Surplus Interconnection Customer have entered into a Surplus arrangement and (2) the System Impact Study performed for the Existing Generating Facility with its application or indicate that such study is not available.

3. The type of interconnection service requested (check one):

☐ Energy Resource Interconnection Service

☐ Network Resource Interconnection Service

4. _____ Check here only if Interconnection Customer requesting Network Resource Interconnection Service also seeks to have its Generating Facility studied for Energy Resource Interconnection Service
5. Interconnection Customer provides the following information: for a proposed new Generating Facility, an increase to Generating Facility Capacity or a Material Modification of an existing Generating Facility, or for Provisional Interconnection Service related to an existing Interconnection Request or Interconnection Agreement. For Surplus Interconnection Service, the applicant provides the following information for the Generating Facility that plans to utilize the Surplus Interconnection Service offered at the existing Interconnection Customer's Point of Interconnection.
- a. Address or location of the proposed new Large Generating Facility site (to the extent known) or, in the case of an existing Generating Facility, the name and specific location of the existing Generating Facility;
 - b. Maximum summer at _____ degrees C and winter at _____ degrees C megawatt electrical output of the proposed new Large Generating Facility or the amount of megawatt increase in the generating capacity of an existing Generating Facility;
 - c. General description of the equipment configuration;
 - d. Commercial Operation Date (Day, Month, and Year);
 - e. Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of Interconnection Customer's contact person;
 - f. Interconnection Customer's tax identification number;
 - g. Approximate location of the proposed Point of Interconnection (optional);
 - h. Interconnection Customer Data (set forth in Attachment A); ~~and~~
 - i. Primary frequency response operating range for electric storage resources; and
 - j. Requested capacity (in MW) of Interconnection Service (if lower than the Generating Facility Capacity).
6. Applicable deposit amount as specified in the LGIP.
7. Evidence of Site Control as specified in the LGIP (check one)
_____ Is attached to this Interconnection Request
_____ Will be provided at a later date in accordance with this LGIP
8. This Interconnection Request shall be submitted to the representative indicated below:

[To be completed by Transmission Provider]

9. Representative of Interconnection Customer to contact:

[To be completed by Interconnection Customer]

10. This Interconnection Request is submitted by:

Name of Interconnection Customer: _____

By (signature): _____

Name (type or print): _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

**Attachment A to Appendix 1
Interconnection Request**

LARGE GENERATING FACILITY DATA

UNIT RATINGS

kVA _____ °F _____ Voltage _____
 Power Factor _____
 Speed (RPM) _____ Connection (e.g. Wye) _____
 Short Circuit Ratio _____ Frequency, Hertz _____
 Stator Amperes at Rated kVA _____ Field Volts _____
 Max Turbine MW _____ °F _____

Primary frequency response operating range for electric storage resources:

Minimum State of Charge: _____

Maximum State of Charge: _____

COMBINED TURBINE-GENERATOR-EXCITER INERTIA DATA

Inertia Constant, H = _____ kW sec/kVA

Moment-of-Inertia, WR^2 = _____ lb. ft.²

REACTANCE DATA (PER UNIT-RATED KVA)

	DIRECT AXIS	QUADRATURE AXIS
Synchronous – saturated	X_{dv} _____	X_{qv} _____
Synchronous – unsaturated	X_{di} _____	X_{qi} _____
Transient – saturated	X'_{dv} _____	X'_{qv} _____
Transient – unsaturated	X'_{di} _____	X'_{qi} _____
Subtransient – saturated	X''_{dv} _____	X''_{qv} _____
Subtransient – unsaturated	X''_{di} _____	X''_{qi} _____
Negative Sequence – saturated	X_{2v} _____	
Negative Sequence – unsaturated	X_{2i} _____	
Zero Sequence – saturated	X_{0v} _____	
Zero Sequence – unsaturated	X_{0i} _____	
Leakage Reactance	X_{lm} _____	

FIELD TIME CONSTANT DATA (SEC)

Open Circuit	T'_{do}	_____	T'_{qo}	_____
Three-Phase Short Circuit Transient	T'_{d3}	_____	T'_q	_____
Line to Line Short Circuit Transient	T'_{d2}	_____		
Line to Neutral Short Circuit Transient	T'_{d1}	_____		
Short Circuit Subtransient	T''_d	_____	T''_q	_____
Open Circuit Subtransient	T''_{do}	_____	T''_{qo}	_____

ARMATURE TIME CONSTANT DATA (SEC)

Three Phase Short Circuit	T_{a3}	_____
Line to Line Short Circuit	T_{a2}	_____
Line to Neutral Short Circuit	T_{a1}	_____

NOTE: If requested information is not applicable, indicate by marking "N/A."

**MW CAPABILITY AND PLANT CONFIGURATION
LARGE GENERATING FACILITY DATA**

ARMATURE WINDING RESISTANCE DATA (PER UNIT)

Positive	R_1	_____
Negative	R_2	_____
Zero	R_0	_____

Rotor Short Time Thermal Capacity $I_2^2 t =$ _____

Field Current at Rated kVA, Armature Voltage and PF = _____ amps

Field Current at Rated kVA and Armature Voltage, 0 PF = _____ amps

Three Phase Armature Winding Capacitance = _____ microfarad

Field Winding Resistance = _____ ohms _____ °C

Armature Winding Resistance (Per Phase) = _____ ohms _____ °C

CURVES

Provide Saturation, Vee, Reactive Capability, Capacity Temperature Correction curves.
Designate normal and emergency Hydrogen Pressure operating range for multiple curves.

GENERATOR STEP-UP TRANSFORMER DATA RATINGS

Capacity Self-cooled/
Maximum Nameplate
_____/_____ kVA

Voltage Ratio(Generator Side/System side/Tertiary)
_____/_____/_____ kV

Winding Connections (Low V/High V/Tertiary V (Delta or Wye))
_____/_____/_____

Fixed Taps Available _____

Present Tap Setting _____

IMPEDANCE

Positive Z_1 (on self-cooled kVA rating) _____ % _____ X/R

Zero Z_0 (on self-cooled kVA rating) _____ % _____ X/R

EXCITATION SYSTEM DATA

Identify appropriate IEEE model block diagram of excitation system and power system stabilizer (PSS) for computer representation in power system stability simulations and the corresponding excitation system and PSS constants for use in the model.

GOVERNOR SYSTEM DATA

Identify appropriate IEEE model block diagram of governor system for computer representation in power system stability simulations and the corresponding governor system constants for use in the model.

WIND GENERATORS

Number of generators to be interconnected pursuant to this Interconnection Request:

Elevation: _____ Single Phase _____ Three Phase

Inverter manufacturer, model name, number, and version:

List of adjustable setpoints for the protective equipment or software:

Note: A completed General Electric Company Power Systems Load Flow (PSLF) data sheet or other compatible formats, such as IEEE and PTI power flow models, must be supplied with the Interconnection Request. If other data sheets are more appropriate to the proposed device, then they shall be provided and discussed at Scoping Meeting.

INDUCTION GENERATORS

- (*) Field Volts: _____
- (*) Field Amperes: _____
- (*) Motoring Power (kW): _____
- (*) Neutral Grounding Resistor (If Applicable): _____
- (*) I_2^2t or K (Heating Time Constant): _____
- (*) Rotor Resistance: _____
- (*) Stator Resistance: _____
- (*) Stator Reactance: _____
- (*) Rotor Reactance: _____
- (*) Magnetizing Reactance: _____
- (*) Short Circuit Reactance: _____
- (*) Exciting Current: _____
- (*) Temperature Rise: _____
- (*) Frame Size: _____
- (*) Design Letter: _____
- (*) Reactive Power Required In Vars (No Load): _____
- (*) Reactive Power Required In Vars (Full Load): _____
- (*) Total Rotating Inertia, H: _____ Per Unit on KVA Base

Note: Please consult Transmission Provider prior to submitting the Interconnection Request to determine if the information designated by (*) is required.

SOLAR GENERATORS

Number of generators to be interconnected pursuant to this Interconnection Request:

Inverter manufacturer, model name, number, and version:

List of adjustable setpoints for the protective equipment or software:

Note: A completed General Electric Company Power Systems Load Flow (PSLF) data sheet must be supplied with the Interconnection Request. If other data sheets are more appropriate to the proposed device then they shall be provided and discussed at Scoping Meeting.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**APPENDIX 2 to LGIP
INTERCONNECTION FEASIBILITY STUDY AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, ("Interconnection Customer,") and Western Area Power Administration, a Federal Power Marketing Administration organized under the United States Department of Energy ("Transmission Provider "). Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider each may be referred to as a "Party," or collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by Interconnection Customer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer has requested Transmission Provider to perform an Interconnection Feasibility Study to assess the feasibility of interconnecting the proposed Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System, and of any Affected Systems;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in Transmission Provider's LGIP.
- 2.0 Interconnection Customer elects and Transmission Provider shall cause to be performed an Interconnection Feasibility Study consistent with Section 6.0 of this LGIP in accordance with the Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of the Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement.
- 4.0 The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be based on the technical information provided by Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request, as may be modified as the result of the Scoping Meeting. Transmission Provider reserves the right to request additional technical information from Interconnection Customer as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the Interconnection Feasibility Study and as designated in accordance with Section 3.34.4 of the LGIP. If, after the

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

designation of the Point of Interconnection pursuant to Section 3.34.4 of the LGIP, Interconnection Customer modifies its Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 4.4, the time to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study may be extended.

- 5.0 The Interconnection Feasibility Study report shall provide the following information:
- preliminary identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded as a result of the interconnection;
 - preliminary identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection; and
 - preliminary description and non-bonding estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and to address the identified short circuit and power flow issues.

- 6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Upon receipt of the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Any difference between the deposit and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in advance by, or refunded to, Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Interconnection Customer shall pay amounts in excess of the deposit within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice.

- 7.0 Miscellaneous. The Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall include standard miscellaneous terms including, but not limited to, indemnities, representations, disclaimers, warranties, governing law, amendment, execution, waiver, enforceability and assignment, that reflect best practices in the electric industry, and that are consistent with regional practices, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and the organizational nature of each Party. All of these provisions, to the extent practicable, shall be consistent with the provisions of the LGIP and the LGIA.
- 8.0 This Agreement incorporates by reference Attachments J and K of the Transmission Provider's Tariff as if they were a part hereof.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

By _____

Title _____

Address _____

Date _____

(INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER)

(SEAL)

By _____

Attest:

Title _____

By _____

Address _____

Title _____

Date _____

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**Attachment A to Appendix 2
Interconnection Feasibility
Study Agreement**

**ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CONDUCTING THE
INTERCONNECTION FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The Interconnection Feasibility Study will be based upon the information set forth in the Interconnection Request and agreed upon in the Scoping Meeting held on _____:

Designation of Point of Interconnection and configuration to be studied.

Designation of alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configuration.

[Above assumptions to be completed by Interconnection Customer and other assumptions to be provided by Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider]

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**APPENDIX 3 to LGIP
INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM IMPACT STUDY AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, ("Interconnection Customer,") and Western Area Power Administration, a Federal Power Marketing Administration organized under the United States Department of Energy ("Transmission Provider "). Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider each may be referred to as a "Party," or collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by Interconnection Customer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Transmission Provider has completed an Interconnection Feasibility Study (the "Feasibility Study") and provided the results of said study to Interconnection Customer (This recital to be omitted if Transmission Provider does not require the Interconnection Feasibility Study.); and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer has requested Transmission Provider to perform an Interconnection System Impact Study to assess the impact of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System, and of any Affected Systems;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in Transmission Provider's LGIP.
- 2.0 Interconnection Customer elects and Transmission Provider shall cause to be performed an Interconnection System Impact Study consistent with Section 7.0 of this LGIP in accordance with the Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of the Interconnection System Impact Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement.
- 4.0 The Interconnection System Impact Study will be based upon the results of the Interconnection Feasibility Study and the technical information provided by Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request, subject to any

(Contract Number)

(Interconnection Customer)

modifications in accordance with Section 4.4 of the LGIP. Transmission Provider reserves the right to request additional technical information from Interconnection Customer as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the Interconnection Customer System Impact Study. If Interconnection Customer modifies its designated Point of Interconnection, Interconnection Request, or the technical information provided therein is modified, the time to complete the Interconnection System Impact Study may be extended.

- 5.0 The Interconnection System Impact Study report shall provide the following information:
- identification of any circuit breaker short circuit capability limits exceeded as a result of the interconnection;
 - identification of any thermal overload or voltage limit violations resulting from the interconnection;
 - identification of any instability or inadequately damped response to system disturbances resulting from the interconnection and
 - description and non-binding, good faith estimated cost of facilities required to interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and to address the identified short circuit, instability, and power flow issues.

- 6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$50,000 for the performance of the Interconnection System Impact Study. Transmission Provider's good faith estimate for the time of completion of the Interconnection System Impact Study is [insert date].

Upon receipt of the Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Any difference between the deposit and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in advance by, or refunded to, Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Interconnection Customer shall pay amounts in excess of the deposit within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice.

- 7.0 Miscellaneous. The Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall include standard miscellaneous terms including, but not limited to, indemnities, representations, disclaimers, warranties, governing law, amendment, execution, waiver, enforceability and assignment, that reflect best practices in the electric industry, that are consistent with regional practices, Applicable Laws and Regulations and the organizational nature of each Party. All of these provisions,

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

to the extent practicable, shall be consistent with the provisions of the LGIP and the LGIA.

- 8.0 This Agreement incorporates by reference Attachments J and K of the Transmission Provider's Tariff as if they were a part hereof.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

By _____

Title _____

Address _____

Date _____

(INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER)

(SEAL)

By _____

Attest:

Title _____

By _____

Address _____

Title _____

Date _____

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**Attachment A To Appendix 3
Interconnection System Impact
Study Agreement**

**ASSUMPTIONS USED IN CONDUCTING THE
INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM IMPACT STUDY**

The Interconnection System Impact Study will be based upon the results of the Interconnection Feasibility Study, subject to any modifications in accordance with Section 4.4 of the LGIP, and the following assumptions:

Designation of Point of Interconnection and configuration to be studied.
Designation of alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configuration.

[Above assumptions to be completed by Interconnection Customer and other assumptions to be provided by Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider]

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

APPENDIX 4 to LGIP INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES STUDY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, ("Interconnection Customer,") and Western Area Power Administration, a Federal Power Marketing Administration organized under the United States Department of Energy ("Transmission Provider "). Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider each may be referred to as a "Party," or collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by Interconnection Customer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Transmission Provider has completed an Interconnection System Impact Study (the "System Impact Study") and provided the results of said study to Interconnection Customer; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer has requested Transmission Provider to perform an Interconnection Facilities Study to specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in Transmission Provider's LGIP.
- 2.0 Interconnection Customer elects and Transmission Provider shall cause an Interconnection Facilities Study consistent with Section 8.0 of this LGIP to be performed in accordance with the Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of the Interconnection Facilities Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A and the data provided in Attachment B to this Agreement.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

- 4.0 The Interconnection Facilities Study report (i) shall provide a description, estimated cost of (consistent with Attachment A), schedule for required facilities to interconnect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and (ii) shall address the short circuit, instability, and power flow issues identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study.
- 5.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$100,000 for the performance of the Interconnection Facilities Study and other work, including, but not limited to, environmental review activities and development of an E&P Agreement and the LGIA. The time for completion of the Interconnection Facilities Study is specified in Attachment A.

If Transmission Provider's cost of conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study and other work does not exceed the amount of the deposit, Transmission Provider shall continue to hold the remaining amount on deposit until settlement of the final invoice.

If Transmission Provider's cost of conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study and other work exceeds the amount of the deposit, Transmission Provider shall invoice Interconnection Customer for any such additional costs on a monthly basis. Interconnection Customer shall pay invoiced amounts within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice. Transmission Provider shall continue to hold the amounts on deposit until settlement of the final invoice.

- 6.0 Miscellaneous. The Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall include standard miscellaneous terms including, but not limited to, indemnities, representations, disclaimers, warranties, governing law, amendment, execution, waiver, enforceability and assignment, that reflect best practices in the electric industry, and that are consistent with regional practices, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and the organizational nature of each Party. All of these provisions, to the extent practicable, shall be consistent with the provisions of the LGIP and the LGIA.
- 7.0 This Agreement incorporates by reference Attachments J and K of the Transmission Provider's Tariff as if they were a part hereof.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

By _____

Title _____

Address _____

Date _____

(INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER)

(SEAL)

By _____

Attest:

Title _____

By _____

Address _____

Title _____

Date _____

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**Attachment A To Appendix 4
Interconnection Facilities
Study Agreement**

**INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER SCHEDULE ELECTION FOR CONDUCTING
THE INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES STUDY**

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the study and issue a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report to Interconnection Customer within the following number of days after of receipt of an executed copy of this Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement:

- ninety (90) Calendar Days with no more than a +/- 20 percent cost estimate contained in the report, or
- one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days with no more than a +/- 10 percent cost estimate contained in the report.

Regardless of the amount of such estimates, Interconnection Customer shall be invoiced by Transmission Provider and shall pay all actual costs associated with the equipment, environmental, engineering, procurement, and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Interconnection Facility to the Transmission System, with such invoicing and payment to be made as set forth in Article 11.5 of the LGIA.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**Attachment B to Appendix 4
Interconnection Facilities
Study Agreement**

**DATA FORM TO BE PROVIDED BY INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER WITH THE
INTERCONNECTION FACILITIES STUDY AGREEMENT**

Provide location plan and simplified one-line diagram of the plant and station facilities. For staged projects, please indicate future generation, transmission circuits, etc.

One set of metering is required for each generation connection to the new ring bus or existing Transmission Provider station. Number of generation connections:

On the one line diagram indicate the generation capacity attached at each metering location.
(Maximum load on CT/PT)

On the one line diagram indicate the location of auxiliary power. (Minimum load on CT/PT)
Amps

Will an alternate source of auxiliary power be available during CT/PT maintenance?
_____ Yes _____ No

Will a transfer bus on the generation side of the metering require that each meter set be designed for the total plant generation? _____ Yes _____ No (Please indicate on one line diagram).

What type of control system or PLC will be located at Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility?

What protocol does the control system or PLC use?

Please provide a 7.5-minute quadrangle of the site. Sketch the plant, station, transmission line, and property line.

Physical dimensions of the proposed interconnection station:

Bus length from generation to interconnection station:

Line length from interconnection station to Transmission Provider's transmission line.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

Tower number observed in the field. (Painted on tower leg)* _____

Number of third party easements required for transmission lines*:

* To be completed in coordination with Transmission Provider.

Is the Large Generating Facility in the Transmission Provider's service area?

_____ Yes _____ No Local provider: _____

Please provide proposed schedule dates:

Begin Construction Date: _____

Generator step-up transformer
receives back feed power Date: _____

Generation Testing Date: _____

Commercial Operation Date: _____

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**APPENDIX 5 to LGIP
OPTIONAL INTERCONNECTION STUDY AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__ by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, ("Interconnection Customer,") and Western Area Power Administration, a Federal Power Marketing Administration organized under the United States Department of Energy ("Transmission Provider"). Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider each may be referred to as a "Party," or collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by Interconnection Customer dated _____;

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to establish an interconnection with the Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer has submitted to Transmission Provider an Interconnection Request; and

WHEREAS, on or after the date when Interconnection Customer receives the Interconnection System Impact Study results, Interconnection Customer has further requested that Transmission Provider prepare an Optional Interconnection Study;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agree as follows:

- 1.0 When used in this Agreement, with initial capitalization, the terms specified shall have the meanings indicated in Transmission Provider's LGIP.
- 2.0 Interconnection Customer elects and Transmission Provider shall cause an Optional Interconnection Study consistent with Section 10.0 of this LGIP to be performed in accordance with the Tariff.
- 3.0 The scope of the Optional Interconnection Study shall be subject to the assumptions set forth in Attachment A to this Agreement.
- 4.0 The Optional Interconnection Study shall be performed solely for informational purposes.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

5.0 The Optional Interconnection Study report shall provide a sensitivity analysis based on the assumptions specified by Interconnection Customer in Attachment A to this Agreement. The Optional Interconnection Study will identify Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades, and the estimated cost thereof, that may be required to provide transmission service or interconnection service based upon the assumptions specified by Interconnection Customer in Attachment A.

6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Optional Interconnection Study. Transmission Provider's good faith estimate for the time of completion of the Optional Interconnection Study is [insert date].

Upon receipt of the Optional Interconnection Study, Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Optional Study.

Any difference between the initial payment and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in advance by, or refunded to, Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Interconnection Customer shall pay amounts in excess of the deposit within (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice.

7.0 Miscellaneous. The Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall include standard miscellaneous terms including, but not limited to, indemnities, representations, disclaimers, warranties, governing law, amendment, execution, waiver, enforceability and assignment, that reflect best practices in the electric industry, and that are consistent with regional practices, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and the organizational nature of each Party. All of these provisions, to the extent practicable, shall be consistent with the provisions of the LGIP and the LGIA.

8.0 This Agreement incorporates by reference Attachments J and K of the Transmission Provider's Tariff as if they were a part hereof.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized officers or agents on the day and year first above written.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

By _____

Title _____

Address _____

Date _____

(INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER)

(SEAL)

By _____

Attest:

Title _____

By _____

Address _____

Title _____

Date _____

**APPENDIX 6 to LGIP
STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT**

[This Appendix 6 reserved for Western's Commission-approved Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, as filed with the Commission and posted on Western's OASIS.]

APPENDIX 7 to LGIP INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES FOR A WIND GENERATING PLANT

This Appendix 7 sets forth procedures specific to a wind generating plant. All other requirements of this LGIP continue to apply to wind generating plant interconnections.

Special Procedures Applicable to Wind Generators

The wind plant Interconnection Customer, in completing the Interconnection Request required by ~~s~~Section 3.34 of this LGIP, may provide to the Transmission Provider a set of preliminary electrical design specifications depicting the wind plant as a single equivalent generator. Upon satisfying these and other applicable Interconnection Request conditions, the wind plant may enter the queue and receive the base case data as provided for in this LGIP.

No later than six months after submitting an Interconnection Request completed in this manner, the wind plant Interconnection Customer must submit completed detailed electrical design specifications and other data (including collector system layout data) needed to allow the Transmission Provider to complete the System Impact Study.

OATT Revision 21-01 – FINAL Redline

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

**Appendix 6 to the Standard Large
Generator Interconnection Procedures**

**STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR
INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT (LGIA)**

ORDER 845 REVISIONS COLOR LEGEND

Pro Forma Revisions Directed by Order Nos. 845 and 845-A

Approved Revisions of Other Transmission Providers

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(Interconnection Customer)

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(Interconnection Customer)

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(Interconnection Customer)

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(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT

THIS STANDARD LARGE GENERATOR INTERCONNECTION AGREEMENT

("Agreement") is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__, by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State/Commonwealth of _____ ("Interconnection Customer" with a Large Generating Facility), and Western Area Power Administration, a Federal power marketing administration organized under the United States Department of Energy ("Transmission Provider and/or Transmission Owner"). Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider each may be referred to as a "Party" or collectively as the "Parties."

Recitals

WHEREAS, Transmission Provider operates the Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer intends to own, lease and/or control and operate the Generating Facility identified as a Large Generating Facility in Appendix C to this Agreement; and,

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider have agreed to enter into this Agreement for the purpose of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein, it is agreed:

When used in this Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, terms with initial capitalization that are not defined in Article 1 shall have the meanings specified in the Article in which they are used or the Open Access Transmission Tariff (Tariff).

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

Article 1. Definitions

Adverse System Impact shall mean the negative effects due to technical or operational limits on conductors or equipment being exceeded that may compromise the safety and reliability of the electric system.

Affected System shall mean an electric system other than the Transmission Provider's Transmission System that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator shall mean the entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate shall mean, with respect to a corporation, partnership or other entity, each such other corporation, partnership or other entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such corporation, partnership or other entity.

Ancillary Services shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Applicable Laws and Regulations shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority.

Applicable Reliability Council shall mean the reliability council applicable to the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Applicable Reliability Standards shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the Applicable Reliability Council, and the Control Area of the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Base Case shall mean the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer.

Breach shall mean the failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Breaching Party shall mean a Party that is in Breach of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, excluding Federal Holidays.

Calendar Day shall mean any day including Saturday, Sunday or a Federal Holiday.

(Contract Number)
(Interconnection Customer)

Clustering shall mean the process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Commercial Operation shall mean the status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date of a unit shall mean the date on which the Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Confidential Information shall mean any confidential, proprietary or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a Party, which is designated as confidential by the Party supplying the information, whether conveyed orally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise.

Contingent Facilities shall mean those unbuilt Interconnection Facilities, and Network Upgrades, and/or planned upgrades not yet in service upon which the Interconnection Request's costs, timing, and study findings are dependent, and if delayed or not built, could cause a need for Re-Studies of the Interconnection Request or a reassessment of the Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades and/or costs and timing. Contingent Facilities are identified in Appendix A of this Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Control Area shall mean an electrical system or systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry, capable of controlling generation to maintain its interchange schedule with other Control Areas and contributing to frequency regulation of the interconnection. A Control Area must be certified by the Applicable Reliability Council.

Default shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with Article 17 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Dispute Resolution shall mean the procedure for resolution of a dispute between the Parties in which they will first attempt to resolve the dispute on an informal basis.

Distribution System shall mean the Transmission Provider's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ among areas.

Distribution Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to effect Interconnection Customer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

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Effective Date shall mean the date on which the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement becomes effective upon execution by the Parties.

Emergency Condition shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (2) that, in the case of a Transmission Provider, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the electric systems of others to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided, that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to possess black start capability.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to be eligible to deliver the Generating Facility's electric output using the existing firm or nonfirm capacity of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System on an as available basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement shall mean an agreement that authorizes the Transmission Provider to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

Environmental Law shall mean Applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment or natural resources.

Federal Power Act shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a et seq.

FERC shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) or its successor.

Force Majeure shall mean any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party's control. A Force Majeure event does not include acts of negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Party claiming Force Majeure.

Generating Facility shall mean Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's device for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request or the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, respectively, but

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shall not include the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

Generating Facility Capacity shall mean the net capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple energy production devices.

Good Utility Practice shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider, or any Affiliate thereof.

Hazardous Substances shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of "hazardous substances," "hazardous wastes," "hazardous materials," "hazardous constituents," "restricted hazardous materials," "extremely hazardous substances," "toxic substances," "radioactive substances," "contaminants," "pollutants," "toxic pollutants" or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Initial Synchronization Date shall mean the date upon which the Generating Facility is initially synchronized and upon which Trial Operation begins.

In-Service Date shall mean the date upon which the Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.

Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including the Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any

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modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

Interconnection Facilities shall mean the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. The scope of the study is defined in Section 8 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 4 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study shall mean a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System, the scope of which is described in Section 6 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 2 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Request shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Service shall mean the service provided by the Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling it to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

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Interconnection Study shall mean any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study shall mean an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the Adverse System Impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 3 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Joint Operating Committee shall be a group made up of representatives from Interconnection Customers and the Transmission Provider to coordinate operating and technical considerations of Interconnection Service.

Large Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility having a Generating Facility Capacity of more than 20 MW.

Loss shall mean any and all losses relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other Party's performance, or non-performance of its obligations under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement on behalf of the indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnifying Party.

Material Modification shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Metering Equipment shall mean all metering equipment installed or to be installed at the Generating Facility pursuant to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement at the metering points, including but not limited to instrument transformers, MWh-meters, data acquisition equipment, transducers, remote terminal unit, communications equipment, phone lines, and fiber optics.

NERC shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Council or its successor organization.

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Network Resource shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer's Network Load on a non-interruptible basis.

Network Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Large Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System (1) in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an RTO or ISO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as Network Resources. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Network Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to accommodate the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Notice of Dispute shall mean a written notice of a dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement or its performance.

Optional Interconnection Study shall mean a sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 5 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

Party or Parties shall mean Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer or any combination of the above.

Point of Change of Ownership shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities.

Point of Interconnection shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Provisional Interconnection Service shall mean Interconnection Service provided by Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling that Transmission System to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.

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Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall mean the interconnection agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between Transmission Provider and/or the Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.

Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by the Transmission Provider.

Reasonable Efforts shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Scoping Meeting shall mean the meeting between representatives of the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Site Control shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Generating Facility; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

Small Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility that has a Generating Facility Capacity of no more than 20 MW.

Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall mean Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the Transmission System during their construction. Both the Transmission Provider and the Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. If the Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer disagree about whether a particular Network Upgrade is a Stand Alone Network Upgrade, the Transmission Provider must provide the Interconnection Customer a written technical explanation outlining why the Transmission Provider does not consider the Network Upgrade to be a Stand Alone Network Upgrade within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of its determination.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA) shall mean the form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that is included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

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Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP) shall mean the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that are included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Surplus Interconnection Service shall mean any unneeded portion of Interconnection Service established in a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized the total amount of Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection would remain the same.

System Protection Facilities shall mean the equipment, including necessary protection signal communications equipment, required to protect (1) the Transmission Provider's Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring at the Generating Facility and (2) the Generating Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbances occurring on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System or on other delivery systems or other generating systems to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected.

Tariff shall mean the Transmission Provider's Tariff through which open access transmission service and Interconnection Service are offered, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

Transmission Owner shall mean an entity that owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection and may be a Party to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to the extent necessary.

Transmission Provider shall mean the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates transmission or distribution facilities used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. The term Transmission Provider should be read to include the Transmission Owner when the Transmission Owner is separate from the Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider from the Point of Change of Ownership to the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Transmission System shall mean the facilities owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner that are used to provide transmission service under the Tariff.

Trial Operation shall mean the period during which Interconnection Customer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Generating Facility prior to Commercial Operation.

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Variable Energy Resource shall mean a device for the production of electricity that is characterized by an energy source that: (1) is renewable; (2) cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator; and (3) has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator.

Article 2. Effective Date, Term, and Termination

2.1 Effective Date. This LGIA shall become effective upon execution by the Parties.

2.2 Term of Agreement. Subject to the provisions of Article 2.3, this LGIA shall remain in effect for a period of ten (10) years from the Effective Date or such other longer period as Interconnection Customer may request (Term to be specified in individual agreements) and shall be automatically renewed for each successive one-year period thereafter. Notwithstanding this Article 2.2 or 2.3, the maximum effective period of this LGIA shall be forty (40) years from the Effective Date. Five years prior to termination, Interconnection Customer shall provide written notice of its intention to extend the LGIA. Upon receiving such notice, Transmission Provider shall enter into good faith discussions regarding an extension of the LGIA at Interconnection Customer's request.

2.3 Termination Procedures.

2.3.1 Written Notice. This LGIA may be terminated either by Interconnection Customer after giving Transmission Provider ninety (90) Calendar Days advance written notice, or by Transmission Provider if the Generating Facility has ceased Commercial Operation for three (3) consecutive years, beginning on the last date of Commercial Operation for the Generating Facility, after giving Interconnection Customer ninety (90) Calendar Days advance written notice.

2.3.2 Default. Either Party may terminate this LGIA in accordance with Article 17.

2.3.3 Notwithstanding Articles 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, no termination shall become effective until the Parties have complied with all Applicable Laws and Regulations applicable to such termination.

2.4 Termination Costs. If a Party elects to terminate this Agreement pursuant to Article 2.3 above, each Party shall pay all costs incurred (including any cancellation costs relating to orders or contracts for Interconnection Facilities and equipment) or charges assessed by the other Party, as of the date of the other Party's receipt of such notice of termination, that are the responsibility of the Terminating Party under this LGIA. In the event of termination by a Party, the Parties shall use commercially Reasonable Efforts to mitigate the costs, damages and charges arising as a consequence of termination. Upon termination of this LGIA:

2.4.1 With respect to any portion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities that have not yet been constructed or installed, Transmission Provider shall to the extent possible and with Interconnection Customer's authorization

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cancel any pending orders of, or return, any materials or equipment for, or contracts for construction of, such facilities; provided that in the event Interconnection Customer elects not to authorize such cancellation, Interconnection Customer shall assume all payment obligations with respect to such materials, equipment, and contracts, and Transmission Provider shall deliver such material and equipment, and, if necessary, assign such contracts, to Interconnection Customer as soon as practicable, at Interconnection Customer's expense. To the extent that Interconnection Customer has already paid Transmission Provider for any or all such costs of materials or equipment not taken by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall promptly refund such amounts to Interconnection Customer, less any costs, including penalties incurred by Transmission Provider to cancel any pending orders of or return such materials, equipment, or contracts.

If an Interconnection Customer terminates this LGIA, it shall be responsible for all costs incurred in association with that Interconnection Customer's interconnection, including any cancellation costs relating to orders or contracts for Interconnection Facilities and equipment, and other expenses including any Network Upgrades for which Transmission Provider has incurred expenses and has not been reimbursed by Interconnection Customer.

2.4.2 Transmission Provider may, at its option, retain any portion of such materials, equipment, or facilities that Interconnection Customer chooses not to accept delivery of, in which case Transmission Provider shall be responsible for all costs associated with procuring such materials, equipment, or facilities.

2.4.3 With respect to any portion of the Interconnection Facilities, and any other facilities already installed or constructed pursuant to the terms of this LGIA, Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all costs associated with the removal, relocation or other disposition or retirement of such materials, equipment, or facilities.

2.5 Disconnection. Upon termination of this LGIA, the Parties will take all appropriate steps to disconnect the Large Generating Facility from the Transmission System. All costs required to effectuate such disconnection shall be borne by the terminating Party, unless such termination resulted from the non-terminating Party's Default of this LGIA or such non-terminating Party otherwise is responsible for these costs under this LGIA.

2.6 Survival. This LGIA shall continue in effect after termination to the extent necessary to provide for final billings and payments and for costs incurred hereunder, including billings and payments pursuant to this LGIA; to permit the determination and enforcement of liability and indemnification obligations arising from acts or events that occurred while this LGIA was in effect; and to permit each Party to have access to the lands of the other Party pursuant to this LGIA or other applicable agreements, to disconnect, remove or salvage its own facilities and equipment.

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Article 3. [This Article intentionally left blank.]

Article 4. Scope of Service

4.1 Interconnection Product Options. Interconnection Customer has selected the following (checked) type of Interconnection Service:

4.1.1 Energy Resource Interconnection Service. ☐ (check if selected)

4.1.1.1 The Product. Energy Resource Interconnection Service allows Interconnection Customer to connect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and be eligible to deliver the Large Generating Facility's output using the existing firm or non-firm capacity of the Transmission System on an "as available" basis. To the extent Interconnection Customer wants to receive Energy Resource Interconnection Service, Transmission Provider shall construct facilities identified in Appendix A.

4.1.1.2 Transmission Delivery Service Implications. Under Energy Resource Interconnection Service, Interconnection Customer will be eligible to inject power from the Large Generating Facility into and deliver power across the interconnecting Transmission Provider's Transmission System on an "as available" basis up to the amount of MWs identified in the applicable stability and steady state studies to the extent the upgrades initially required to qualify for Energy Resource Interconnection Service have been constructed. Where eligible to do so (e.g., PJM, ISO-NE, NYISO), Interconnection Customer may place a bid to sell into the market up to the maximum identified Large Generating Facility output, subject to any conditions specified in the interconnection service approval, and the Large Generating Facility will be dispatched to the extent Interconnection Customer's bid clears. In all other instances, no transmission delivery service from the Large Generating Facility is assured, but Interconnection Customer may obtain Point-to-Point Transmission Service, Network Integration Transmission Service, or be used for secondary network transmission service, pursuant to Transmission Provider's Tariff, up to the maximum output identified in the stability and steady state studies. In those instances, in order for Interconnection Customer to obtain the right to deliver or inject energy beyond the Large Generating Facility Point of Interconnection or to improve its ability to do so, transmission delivery service must be obtained pursuant to the provisions of Transmission Provider's Tariff. The Interconnection Customer's ability to inject its Large Generating Facility output beyond the Point of Interconnection, therefore, will depend on the existing capacity of Transmission Provider's Transmission System at such time as a

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transmission service request is made that would accommodate such delivery. The provision of firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service or Network Integration Transmission Service may require the construction of additional Network Upgrades.

4.1.2 Network Resource Interconnection Service. ☐ (check if selected)

4.1.2.1 The Product. Transmission Provider must conduct the necessary studies and construct the Network Upgrades needed to integrate the Large Generating Facility (1) in a manner comparable to that in which Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an ISO or RTO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as all Network Resources. To the extent Interconnection Customer wants to receive Network Resource Interconnection Service, Transmission Provider shall construct the facilities identified in Appendix A to this LGIA.

4.1.2.2 Transmission Delivery Service Implications. Network Resource Interconnection Service allows Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility to be designated by any Network Customer under the Tariff on Transmission Provider's Transmission System as a Network Resource, up to the Large Generating Facility's full output, on the same basis as existing Network Resources interconnected to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, and to be studied as a Network Resource on the assumption that such a designation will occur. Although Network Resource Interconnection Service does not convey a reservation of transmission service, any Network Customer under the Tariff can utilize its network service under the Tariff to obtain delivery of energy from the interconnected Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility in the same manner as it accesses Network Resources. A Large Generating Facility receiving Network Resource Interconnection Service may also be used to provide Ancillary Services after technical studies and/or periodic analyses are performed with respect to the Large Generating Facility's ability to provide any applicable Ancillary Services, provided that such studies and analyses have been or would be required in connection with the provision of such Ancillary Services by any existing Network Resource. However, if an Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility has not been designated as a Network Resource by any load, it cannot be required to provide Ancillary Services except to the extent such requirements extend to all generating facilities that are similarly situated. The provision of Network Integration Transmission Service or firm Point-to-Point Transmission Service may require additional studies and the construction of additional upgrades. Because such studies and upgrades would be associated with a request for delivery service

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under the Tariff, cost responsibility for the studies and upgrades would be in accordance with FERC's policy for pricing transmission delivery services.

Network Resource Interconnection Service does not necessarily provide Interconnection Customer with the capability to physically deliver the output of its Large Generating Facility to any particular load on Transmission Provider's Transmission System without incurring congestion costs. In the event of transmission constraints on Transmission Provider's Transmission System, Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility shall be subject to the applicable congestion management procedures in Transmission Provider's Transmission System in the same manner as Network Resources.

There is no requirement either at the time of study or interconnection, or at any point in the future, that Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility be designated as a Network Resource by a Network Service Customer under the Tariff or that Interconnection Customer identify a specific buyer (or sink). To the extent a Network Customer does designate the Large Generating Facility as a Network Resource, it must do so pursuant to Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Once an Interconnection Customer satisfies the requirements for obtaining Network Resource Interconnection Service, any future transmission service request for delivery from the Large Generating Facility within Transmission Provider's Transmission System of any amount of capacity and/or energy, up to the amount initially studied, will not require that any additional studies be performed or that any further upgrades associated with such Large Generating Facility be undertaken, regardless of whether or not such Large Generating Facility is ever designated by a Network Customer as a Network Resource and regardless of changes in ownership of the Large Generating Facility. However, the reduction or elimination of congestion or redispatch costs may require additional studies and the construction of additional upgrades.

To the extent Interconnection Customer enters into an arrangement for long term transmission service for deliveries from the Large Generating Facility outside Transmission Provider's Transmission System, such request may require additional studies and upgrades in order for Transmission Provider to grant such request.

4.2 Provision of Service. Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Service for the Large Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection.

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- 4.3 Performance Standards.** Each Party shall perform all of its obligations under this LGIA in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards, and Good Utility Practice, and to the extent a Party is required or prevented or limited in taking any action by such regulations and standards, such Party shall not be deemed to be in Breach of this LGIA for its compliance therewith.
- 4.4 No Transmission Delivery Service.** The execution of this LGIA does not constitute a request for, nor the provision of, any transmission delivery service under Transmission Provider's Tariff, and does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.
- 4.5 Interconnection Customer Provided Services.** The services provided by Interconnection Customer under this LGIA are set forth in Article 9.6 and Article 13.5.1. Interconnection Customer shall be paid for such services in accordance with Article 11.6.

Article 5. Interconnection Facilities Engineering, Procurement, and Construction

- 5.1 Options.** Unless otherwise mutually agreed to between the Parties, Interconnection Customer shall select the In-Service Date, Initial Synchronization Date, and Commercial Operation Date; and either the Standard Option or Alternate Option set forth below for completion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades as set forth in Appendix A, Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, and such dates and selected option shall be set forth in Appendix B, Milestones. At the same time, Interconnection Customer shall indicate whether it elects to exercise the Option to Build set forth in Article 5.1.3 below. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Transmission Provider, Transmission Provider shall so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days. Upon receipt of the notification that Interconnection Customer's designated dates are not acceptable to Transmission Provider, the Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days whether it elects to exercise the Option to Build if it has not already elected to exercise the Option to Build.

- 5.1.1 Standard Option.** Transmission Provider shall design, procure, and construct Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, using Reasonable Efforts to complete Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades by the dates set forth in Appendix B, Milestones. Transmission Provider shall not be required to undertake any action which is inconsistent with its standard safety and security practices, its material and equipment specifications, its design criteria and construction procedures, its labor agreements, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and Good Utility Practice. In the event Transmission Provider reasonably expects that it will not be able to complete Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades by the specified dates, Transmission Provider shall promptly provide written notice to Interconnection Customer and shall

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undertake Reasonable Efforts to meet the earliest dates thereafter.

5.1.2 Alternate Option. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are acceptable to Transmission Provider, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities by the designated dates.

5.1.3 Option to Build. ~~If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Transmission Provider, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and unless the Parties agree otherwise,~~ Interconnection Customer shall have the option to assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades on the dates specified in Article 5.1.2. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify such Stand Alone Network Upgrades in Appendix A. Except for Stand Alone Network Upgrades, Interconnection Customer shall have no right to construct Network Upgrades under this option.

5.1.4 Negotiated Option. ~~If Interconnection Customer elects not to exercise its option under Article 5.1.3, Option to Build, Interconnection Customer shall so notify Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Transmission Provider,~~ the Parties shall in good faith attempt to negotiate terms and conditions (including revision of the specified dates, the provision of incentives or the procurement and construction of ~~a portion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades by Interconnection Customer~~ all facilities other than Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades if the Interconnection Customer elects to exercise the Option to Build under Article 5.1.3) ~~pursuant to which Transmission Provider is responsible for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades.~~ If the Parties are unable to reach agreement on such terms and conditions, ~~then, pursuant to Article 5.1.1 (Standard Option),~~ Transmission Provider shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of ~~Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades pursuant to 5.1.1, Standard Option~~ all facilities other than Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades if the Interconnection Customer elects to exercise the Option to Build.

5.2 General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build. If Interconnection Customer assumes responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades,

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- (1) Interconnection Customer shall engineer, procure equipment, and construct Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades (or portions thereof) using Good Utility Practice and using standards and specifications provided in advance by Transmission Provider;
- (2) Interconnection Customer's engineering, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall comply with all requirements of law to which Transmission Provider would be subject in the engineering, procurement or construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;
- (3) Transmission Provider shall review and approve the engineering design, equipment acceptance tests, and the construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;
- (4) prior to commencement of construction, Interconnection Customer shall provide to Transmission Provider a schedule for construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades, and shall promptly respond to requests for information from Transmission Provider;
- (5) at any time during construction, Transmission Provider shall have the right to gain unrestricted access to Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades and to conduct inspections, at Interconnection Customer's cost, of the same;
- (6) at any time during construction, should any phase of the engineering, equipment procurement, or construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades not meet the standards and specifications provided by Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer shall be obligated to remedy deficiencies in that portion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;
- (7) Interconnection Customer shall indemnify Transmission Provider for claims arising from Interconnection Customer's construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades under the terms and procedures applicable to Article 18.1 Indemnity;
- (8) Interconnection Customer shall transfer control of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to Transmission Provider;

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(9) Unless Parties otherwise agree, Interconnection Customer shall transfer ownership of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand-Alone Network Upgrades to Transmission Provider;

(10) Transmission Provider shall approve and accept for operation and maintenance Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to the extent engineered, procured, and constructed in accordance with this Article 5.2;~~and~~

(11) Interconnection Customer shall deliver to Transmission Provider "as-built" drawings, information, and any other documents in compliance with Transmission Provider's standards that are reasonably required by Transmission Provider to assure that the Interconnection Facilities and Stand-Alone Network Upgrades are built to the standards and specifications required by Transmission Provider~~;~~ and

(12) If Interconnection Customer exercises the Option to Build pursuant to Article 5.1.3, Interconnection Customer shall pay Transmission Provider the agreed upon amount of [\$ PLACEHOLDER] actual costs pursuant to Article 11.5 of this LGIA for Transmission Provider to execute the responsibilities enumerated to Transmission Provider under Article 5.2. Transmission Provider shall invoice Interconnection Customer for this total amount to be divided on a monthly basis pursuant to Article 12 of this LGIA.

5.3 [This Article intentionally left blank.]

5.4 Power System Stabilizers. The Interconnection Customer shall procure, install, maintain and operate Power System Stabilizers in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Applicable Reliability Council. Transmission Provider reserves the right to reasonably establish minimum acceptable settings for any installed Power System Stabilizers, subject to the design and operating limitations of the Large Generating Facility. If the Large Generating Facility's Power System Stabilizers are removed from service or not capable of automatic operation, Interconnection Customer shall immediately notify Transmission Provider's system operator, or its designated representative. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to wind generators.

5.5 Equipment Procurement. If responsibility for construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades is to be borne by Transmission Provider, then Transmission Provider shall commence design of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades and procure necessary equipment as soon as practicable after all of the following conditions are satisfied, unless the Parties otherwise agree in writing:

5.5.1 Transmission Provider has completed the Facilities Study pursuant to the Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement;

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- 5.5.2** Transmission Provider has received written authorization to proceed with design and procurement from Interconnection Customer by the date specified in Appendix B, Milestones; and
- 5.5.3** Interconnection Customer has provided security to Transmission Provider in accordance with Article 11.5 by the dates specified in Appendix B, Milestones.
- 5.6 Construction Commencement.** Transmission Provider shall commence construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades for which it is responsible as soon as practicable after the following additional conditions are satisfied:
- 5.6.1** Approval of the appropriate Governmental Authority has been obtained for any facilities requiring regulatory approval;
- 5.6.2** Necessary real property rights and rights-of-way have been obtained, to the extent required for the construction of a discrete aspect of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades;
- 5.6.3** Transmission Provider has received written authorization to proceed with construction from Interconnection Customer by the date specified in Appendix B, Milestones; and
- 5.6.4** Interconnection Customer has provided security to Transmission Provider in accordance with Article 11.5 by the dates specified in Appendix B, Milestones.
- 5.7 Work Progress.** The Parties will keep each other advised periodically as to the progress of their respective design, procurement and construction efforts. Either Party may, at any time, request a progress report from the other Party. If, at any time, Interconnection Customer determines that the completion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities will not be required until after the specified In-Service Date, Interconnection Customer will provide written notice to Transmission Provider of such later date upon which the completion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities will be required.
- 5.8 Information Exchange.** As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date, the Parties shall exchange information regarding the design and compatibility of the Parties' Interconnection Facilities and compatibility of the Interconnection Facilities with Transmission Provider's Transmission System, and shall work diligently and in good faith to make any necessary design changes.
- 5.9 ~~Limited Operation~~Other Interconnection Options.**
- 5.9.1 Limited Operation.** If any Contingent Facilities or any of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades are not reasonably expected to be completed prior to the Commercial Operation Date of the Large Generating Facility, Transmission Provider shall, upon the request and at the expense of Interconnection

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Customer, perform operating studies on a timely basis to determine the extent to which the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities may operate prior to the completion of any Contingent Facilities or Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards, Good Utility Practice, and this LGIA. Transmission Provider shall permit Interconnection Customer to operate the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in accordance with the results of such studies.

5.9.2 Provisional Interconnection Service. Upon the request of Interconnection Customer, and prior to completion of requisite Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, or System Protection Facilities, Transmission Provider may execute a Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement ~~or Interconnection Customer may request the filing of an unexecuted Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement~~ with the Interconnection Customer for limited Interconnection Service at the discretion of Transmission Provider based upon an evaluation that will consider the results of available studies. Transmission Provider shall determine, through available studies or additional studies as necessary, whether stability, short circuit, thermal, and/or voltage issues would arise if Interconnection Customer interconnects without modifications to the Generating Facility or Transmission System. Transmission Provider shall determine whether any Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, or System Protection Facilities that are necessary to meet the requirements of NERC, or any applicable Regional Entity for the interconnection of a new, modified and/or expanded Generating Facility are in place prior to the commencement of Interconnection Service from the Generating Facility. Where available studies indicate that such ~~Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities~~, and/or System Protection Facilities that are required for the interconnection of a new, modified and/or expanded Generating Facility are not currently in place, Transmission Provider will perform a study, at the Interconnection Customer's expense, to confirm the facilities that are required for Provisional Interconnection Service. The maximum permissible output of the Generating Facility in the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall be studied and updated ~~on a frequency determined by Transmission Provider on an annual basis and at the Interconnection Customer's expense~~ unless there have been no changes on Transmission Provider's Transmission System since the Interconnection Customer's last completed study. Interconnection Customer assumes all risk and liabilities with respect to changes between the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including changes in output limits and Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, and/or System Protection Facilities cost responsibilities.

5.10 Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities ('ICIF'). Interconnection Customer shall, at its expense, design, procure, construct, own and install the ICIF, as set forth in Appendix A, Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades.

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5.10.1 Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facility Specifications.

Interconnection Customer shall submit initial specifications for the ICIF, including System Protection Facilities, to Transmission Provider at least one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date; and final specifications for review and comment at least ninety (90) Calendar Days prior to the Initial Synchronization Date. Transmission Provider shall review such specifications to ensure that the ICIF are compatible with the technical specifications, operational control, and safety requirements of Transmission Provider, and shall use Reasonable Efforts to comment on such specifications within thirty (30) Calendar Days of Interconnection Customer's submission. All specifications provided hereunder shall be deemed confidential.

5.10.2 Transmission Provider's Review. Transmission Provider's review of Interconnection Customer's final specifications shall not be construed as confirming, endorsing, or providing a warranty as to the design, fitness, safety, durability or reliability of the Large Generating Facility, or the ICIF. Interconnection Customer shall make such changes to the ICIF as may reasonably be required by Transmission Provider, in accordance with Good Utility Practice, to ensure that the ICIF are compatible with the technical specifications, operational control, and safety requirements of Transmission Provider.

5.10.3 ICIF Construction. The ICIF shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Within one hundred twenty (120) Calendar Days after the Commercial Operation Date, unless the Parties agree on another mutually acceptable deadline, Interconnection Customer shall deliver to Transmission Provider "as-built" drawings, information and documents for the ICIF, such as: a one-line diagram, a site plan showing the Large Generating Facility and the ICIF, plan and elevation drawings showing the layout of the ICIF, a relay functional diagram, relaying AC and DC schematic wiring diagrams and relay settings for all facilities associated with Interconnection Customer's step-up transformers, the facilities connecting the Large Generating Facility to the step-up transformers and the ICIF, and the impedances (determined by factory tests) for the associated step-up transformers and the Large Generating Facility. The Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider specifications for the excitation system, automatic voltage regulator, Large Generating Facility control and protection settings, transformer tap settings, and communications, if applicable.

5.11 Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities Construction. Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Good Utility Practice. Unless the Parties agree on another mutually acceptable deadline, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to deliver to Interconnection Customer within one hundred twenty (120) Calendar Days after the Commercial

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Transmission Provider will obtain control of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades upon completion of such facilities.

- 5.12 Access Rights.** Upon reasonable notice and supervision by a Party, and subject to any required or necessary regulatory approvals, a Party ("Granting Party") shall furnish at no cost to the other Party ("Access Party") any rights of use, licenses, rights of way and easements with respect to lands owned or controlled by the Granting Party, its agents (if allowed under the applicable agency agreement), or any Affiliate, that are necessary to enable the Access Party to obtain ingress and egress to construct, operate, maintain, repair, test (or witness testing), inspect, replace or remove facilities and equipment to: (i) interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System; (ii) operate and maintain the Large Generating Facility, the Interconnection Facilities and the Transmission System; and (iii) disconnect or remove the Access Party's facilities and equipment upon termination of this LGIA. In exercising such licenses, rights of way and easements, the Access Party shall not unreasonably disrupt or interfere with normal operation of the Granting Party's business and shall adhere to the safety rules and procedures established in advance, as may be changed from time to time, by the Granting Party and provided to the Access Party.
- 5.13 Lands of Other Property Owners.** If any part of Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades is to be installed on property owned by persons other than Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner, Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner shall at Interconnection Customer's expense use efforts, similar in nature and extent to those that it typically undertakes on its own behalf or on behalf of its Affiliates, including use of its eminent domain authority, and to the extent consistent with Federal or state law, as applicable, to procure from such persons any rights of use, licenses, rights of way and easements that are necessary to construct, operate, maintain, test, inspect, replace or remove Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner's Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades upon such property.
- 5.14 Permits.** Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner and Interconnection Customer shall cooperate with each other in good faith in obtaining all permits, licenses, and authorizations that are necessary to accomplish the interconnection in compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations. With respect to this paragraph, Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner shall provide permitting assistance to Interconnection Customer comparable to that provided to Transmission Provider's own, or an Affiliate's generation.
- 5.15 Early Construction of Base Case Facilities.** Interconnection Customer may request Transmission Provider to construct, and Transmission Provider shall construct, using Reasonable Efforts to accommodate Interconnection Customer's In-Service Date, all or any portion of any Network Upgrades required for Interconnection Customer to be

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interconnected to the Transmission System which are included in the Base Case of the Facilities Study for Interconnection Customer, and which also are required to be constructed for another Interconnection Customer, but where such construction is not scheduled to be completed in time to achieve Interconnection Customer's In-Service Date.

- 5.16 Suspension.** Interconnection Customer reserves the right, upon written notice to Transmission Provider, to suspend at any time all work by Transmission Provider associated with the construction and installation of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades required under this LGIA with the condition that Transmission System shall be left in a safe and reliable condition in accordance with Good Utility Practice and Transmission Provider's safety and reliability criteria. In such event, Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all reasonable and necessary costs which Transmission Provider (i) has incurred pursuant to this LGIA prior to the suspension and (ii) incurs in suspending such work, including any costs incurred to perform such work as may be necessary to ensure the safety of persons and property and the integrity of the Transmission System during such suspension and, if applicable, any costs incurred in connection with the cancellation or suspension of material, equipment and labor contracts which Transmission Provider cannot reasonably avoid; provided, however, that prior to canceling or suspending any such material, equipment or labor contract, Transmission Provider shall obtain Interconnection Customer's authorization to do so.

Transmission Provider shall invoice Interconnection Customer for such costs pursuant to Article 12 and shall use due diligence to minimize its costs. In the event Interconnection Customer suspends work by Transmission Provider required under this LGIA pursuant to this Article 5.16, and has not requested Transmission Provider to recommence the work required under this LGIA on or before the expiration of three (3) years following commencement of such suspension, this LGIA shall be deemed terminated. The three-year period shall begin on the date the suspension is requested, or the date of the written notice to Transmission Provider, if no effective date is specified.

- 5.17** [This Article intentionally left blank.]

- 5.18 Tax Status.** Each Party shall cooperate with the other to maintain the other Party's tax status.

- 5.19 Modification.**

5.19.1 General. Either Party may undertake modifications to its facilities. If a Party plans to undertake a modification that reasonably may be expected to affect the other Party's facilities, that Party shall provide to the other Party sufficient information regarding such modification so that the other Party may evaluate the potential impact of such modification prior to commencement of the work. Such information shall be deemed to be confidential hereunder and shall include information concerning the timing of such modifications and whether such

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modifications are expected to interrupt the flow of electricity from the Large Generating Facility. The Party desiring to perform such work shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide the relevant drawings, plans, and specifications to the other Party at least ninety (90) Calendar Days in advance of the commencement of the work or such shorter period upon which the Parties may agree, which agreement shall not unreasonably be withheld, conditioned or delayed.

In the case of Large Generating Facility modifications that do not require Interconnection Customer to submit an Interconnection Request, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide, within thirty (30) Calendar Days (or such other time as the Parties may agree), an estimate of any additional modifications to the Transmission System, Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades necessitated by such Interconnection Customer modification and a good faith estimate of the costs thereof.

5.19.2 Standards. Any additions, modifications, or replacements made to a Party's facilities shall be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with this LGIA and Good Utility Practice.

5.19.3 Modification Costs. Interconnection Customer shall not be directly assigned for the costs of any additions, modifications, or replacements that Transmission Provider makes to Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System to facilitate the interconnection of a third party to Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System, or to provide transmission service to a third party under Transmission Provider's Tariff. Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for the costs of any additions, modifications, or replacements to Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities that may be necessary to maintain or upgrade such Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards or Good Utility Practice.

Article 6. Testing and Inspection

6.1 Pre-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications. Prior to the Commercial Operation Date, Transmission Provider shall test Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades and Interconnection Customer shall test the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities to ensure their safe and reliable operation. Similar testing may be required after initial operation. Each Party shall make any modifications to its facilities that are found to be necessary as a result of such testing. Interconnection Customer shall bear the cost of all such testing and modifications. Interconnection Customer shall generate test energy at the Large Generating Facility only if it has arranged for the delivery of such test energy.

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- 6.2 Post-Commercial Operation Date Testing and Modifications.** Each Party shall at its own expense perform routine inspection and testing of its facilities and equipment in accordance with Good Utility Practice as may be necessary to ensure the continued interconnection of the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System in a safe and reliable manner. Each Party shall have the right, upon advance written notice, to require reasonable additional testing of the other Party's facilities, at the requesting Party's expense, as may be in accordance with Good Utility Practice.
- 6.3 Right to Observe Testing.** Each Party shall notify the other Party in advance of its performance of tests of its Interconnection Facilities. The other Party has the right, at its own expense, to observe such testing.
- 6.4 Right to Inspect.** Each Party shall have the right, but shall have no obligation to: (i) observe the other Party's tests and/or inspection of any of its System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment, including Power System Stabilizers; (ii) review the settings of the other Party's System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment; and (iii) review the other Party's maintenance records relative to the Interconnection Facilities, the System Protection Facilities and other protective equipment. A Party may exercise these rights from time to time as it deems necessary upon reasonable notice to the other Party. The exercise or non-exercise by a Party of any such rights shall not be construed as an endorsement or confirmation of any element or condition of the Interconnection Facilities or the System Protection Facilities or other protective equipment or the operation thereof, or as a warranty as to the fitness, safety, desirability, or reliability of same. Any information that a Party obtains through the exercise of any of its rights under this Article 6.4 shall be deemed to be Confidential Information and treated pursuant to Article 22 of this LGIA.

Article 7. Metering

- 7.1 General.** Each Party shall comply with the Applicable Reliability Council requirements. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, Transmission Provider shall install Metering Equipment at the Point of Interconnection prior to any operation of the Large Generating Facility and shall own, operate, test and maintain such Metering Equipment. Power flows to and from the Large Generating Facility shall be measured at or, at Transmission Provider's option, compensated to, the Point of Interconnection. Transmission Provider shall provide metering quantities, in analog and/or digital form, to Interconnection Customer upon request. Interconnection Customer shall bear all reasonable documented costs associated with the purchase, installation, operation, testing and maintenance of the Metering Equipment.
- 7.2 Check Meters.** Interconnection Customer, at its option and expense, may install and operate, on its premises and on its side of the Point of Interconnection, one or more check meters to check Transmission Provider's meters. Such check meters shall be for check purposes only and shall not be used for the measurement of power flows for purposes of this LGIA, except as provided in Article 7.4 below. The check meters shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection and examination by Transmission Provider or its

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designee. The installation, operation and maintenance thereof shall be performed entirely by Interconnection Customer in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

- 7.3 Standards.** Transmission Provider shall install, calibrate, and test revenue quality Metering Equipment in accordance with applicable ANSI standards.
- 7.4 Testing of Metering Equipment.** Transmission Provider shall inspect and test all Transmission Provider-owned Metering Equipment in accordance with Transmission Provider's regional meter testing policies. If requested to do so by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall, at Interconnection Customer's expense, inspect or test Metering Equipment more frequently than the periods set forth in Transmission Provider's regional meter testing policies. Transmission Provider shall give reasonable notice of the time when any inspection or test shall take place, and Interconnection Customer may have representatives present at the test or inspection. If at any time Metering Equipment is found to be inaccurate or defective, it shall be adjusted, repaired or replaced at Interconnection Customer's expense, in order to provide accurate metering, unless the inaccuracy or defect is due to Transmission Provider's failure to maintain, then Transmission Provider shall pay. If Metering Equipment fails to register, or if the measurement made by Metering Equipment during a test varies by more than two percent from the measurement made by the standard meter used in the test, Transmission Provider shall adjust the measurements by correcting all measurements for the period during which Metering Equipment was in error by using Interconnection Customer's check meters, if installed. If no such check meters are installed or if the period cannot be reasonably ascertained, the adjustment shall be for the period immediately preceding the test of the Metering Equipment equal to one-half the time from the date of the last previous test of the Metering Equipment.
- 7.5 Metering Data.** At Interconnection Customer's expense, the metered data shall be telemetered to one or more locations designated by Transmission Provider and one or more locations designated by Interconnection Customer. Such telemetered data shall be used, under normal operating conditions, as the official measurement of the amount of energy delivered from the Large Generating Facility to the Point of Interconnection.

Article 8. Communications

- 8.1 Interconnection Customer Obligations.** Interconnection Customer shall maintain satisfactory operating communications with Transmission Provider's Transmission System dispatcher or representative designated by Transmission Provider. Interconnection Customer shall provide at its expense standard voice line, dedicated voice line and facsimile communications at its Large Generating Facility control room or central dispatch facility through use of either the public telephone system, or a voice communications system that does not rely on the public telephone system. Interconnection Customer shall also provide the dedicated data circuit(s) necessary to provide Interconnection Customer data to Transmission Provider as set forth in Appendix D, Security Arrangements Details. The data circuit(s) shall extend from the Large Generating Facility to the location(s) specified by Transmission Provider. Any

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required maintenance of such communications equipment shall be performed by Interconnection Customer. Operational communications shall be activated and maintained under, but not be limited to, the following events: system paralleling or separation, scheduled and unscheduled shutdowns, equipment clearances, and hourly and daily load data.

- 8.2 Remote Terminal Unit.** Prior to the Initial Synchronization Date of the Large Generating Facility, a Remote Terminal Unit, or equivalent data collection and transfer equipment acceptable to the Parties, shall be installed by Interconnection Customer, or by Transmission Provider at Interconnection Customer's expense, to gather accumulated and instantaneous data to be telemetered to the location(s) designated by Transmission Provider through use of a dedicated point-to-point data circuit(s) as indicated in Article 8.1. The communication protocol for the data circuit(s) shall be specified by Transmission Provider. Instantaneous bi-directional analog real power and reactive power flow information must be telemetered directly to the location(s) specified by Transmission Provider.

Each Party will promptly advise the other Party if it detects or otherwise learns of any metering, telemetry or communications equipment errors or malfunctions that require the attention and/or correction by the other Party. The Party owning such equipment shall correct such error or malfunction as soon as reasonably feasible.

- 8.3 No Annexation.** Any and all equipment placed on the premises of a Party shall be and remain the property of the Party providing such equipment regardless of the mode and manner of annexation or attachment to real property, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties.
- 8.4 Provision of Data from a Variable Energy Resource.** The Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is a Variable Energy Resource shall provide meteorological and forced outage data to the Transmission Provider to the extent necessary for the Transmission Provider's development and deployment of power production forecasts for that class of Variable Energy Resources. The Interconnection Customer with a Variable Energy Resource having wind as the energy source, at a minimum, will be required to provide the Transmission Provider with site-specific meteorological data including: temperature, wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric pressure. The Interconnection Customer with a Variable Energy Resource having solar as the energy source, at a minimum, will be required to provide the Transmission Provider with site-specific meteorological data including: temperature, atmospheric pressure, and irradiance. The Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is a Variable Energy Resource shall mutually agree to any additional meteorological data that are required for the development and deployment of a power production forecast. The Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is a Variable Energy Resource also shall submit data to the Transmission Provider regarding all forced outages to the extent necessary for the Transmission Provider's development and deployment of power production forecasts for that class of Variable Energy Resources. The exact specifications of the meteorological and forced outage data to be provided by the

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Interconnection Customer to the Transmission Provider, including the frequency and timing of data submittals, shall be made taking into account the size and configuration of the Variable Energy Resource, its characteristics, location, and its importance in maintaining generation resource adequacy and transmission system reliability in its area. All requirements for meteorological and forced outage data must be commensurate with the power production forecasting employed by the Transmission Provider. Such requirements for meteorological and forced outage data are set forth in Appendix C, Interconnection Details, of this LGIA, as they may change from time to time.

Article 9. Operations

- 9.1 General.** Each Party shall comply with the Applicable Reliability Council requirements. Each Party shall provide to the other Party all information that may reasonably be required by the other Party to comply with Applicable Laws and Regulations and Applicable Reliability Standards.
- 9.2 Control Area Notification.** At least three months before Initial Synchronization Date, Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider in writing of the Control Area in which the Large Generating Facility will be located. If Interconnection Customer elects to locate the Large Generating Facility in a Control Area other than the Control Area in which the Large Generating Facility is physically located, and if permitted to do so by the relevant transmission tariffs, all necessary arrangements, including but not limited to those set forth in Article 7 and Article 8 of this LGIA, and remote Control Area generator interchange agreements, if applicable, and the appropriate measures under such agreements, shall be executed and implemented prior to the placement of the Large Generating Facility in the other Control Area.
- 9.3 Transmission Provider Obligations.** Transmission Provider shall cause the Transmission System and Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities to be operated, maintained and controlled in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this LGIA. Transmission Provider may provide operating instructions to Interconnection Customer consistent with this LGIA and Transmission Provider's operating protocols and procedures as they may change from time to time. Transmission Provider will consider changes to its operating protocols and procedures proposed by Interconnection Customer.
- 9.4 Interconnection Customer Obligations.**
- 9.4.1 General Obligations.** Interconnection Customer shall at its own expense operate, maintain and control the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this LGIA. Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Control Area of which it is part, as such requirements are set forth in Appendix C, Interconnection Details, of this LGIA. Appendix C, Interconnection Details, will be modified to reflect changes to the requirements as they may change from time to time. Either Party

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may request that the other Party provide copies of the requirements set forth in Appendix C, Interconnection Details, of this LGIA.

9.4.2 Generator Balancing Obligation. Interconnection Customer shall at its own expense be responsible for ensuring that its actual Large Generating Facility output matches the scheduled delivery from the Large Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, consistent with the scheduling requirements of the Transmission Provider's Tariff and any applicable FERC-approved market structure in which the Transmission Provider participates, including ramping into and out of such scheduled delivery, as measured at the Point of Interconnection. To the extent Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility output does not match the scheduled delivery from the Large Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, any such disparate amounts shall be subject to Transmission Provider's Energy Imbalance rate and/or any other applicable scheduling incentives set forth under Transmission Provider's Tariff.

9.5 Start-Up and Synchronization. Consistent with the Parties' mutually acceptable procedures, Interconnection Customer is responsible for the proper synchronization of the Large Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

9.6 Reactive Power and Primary Frequency Response.

9.6.1 Power Factor Design Criteria.

9.6.1.1 Synchronous Generation. Interconnection Customer shall design the Large Generating Facility to maintain a composite power delivery at continuous rated power output at the Point of Interconnection at a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, unless the Transmission Provider has established different requirements that apply to all synchronous generators in the Control Area on a comparable basis.

9.6.1.2 Non-Synchronous Generation. Interconnection Customer shall design the Large Generating Facility to maintain a composite power delivery at continuous rated power output at the high-side of the generator substation at a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, unless the Transmission Provider has established a different power factor range that applies to all non-synchronous generators in the Control Area on a comparable basis. This power factor range standard shall be dynamic and can be met using, for example, power electronics designed to supply this level of reactive capability (taking into account any limitations due to voltage level, real power output, etc.) or fixed and switched capacitors, or a combination of the two. This requirement shall apply to newly interconnecting non-synchronous generators that

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have not yet executed an Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement as of the initial effective date of this Article 9.6.1.2. This requirement shall also apply to existing non-synchronous generators making upgrades that require a new LGIA only where the Transmission Provider's Interconnection System Impact Study shows the need for reactive power as a result of an upgrade. If applicable, this requirement will be memorialized in Appendix C of this LGIA.

9.6.2 Voltage Schedules. Once Interconnection Customer has synchronized the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System, Transmission Provider shall require Interconnection Customer to operate the Large Generating Facility to produce or absorb reactive power within the design limitations of the Large Generating Facility set forth in Article 9.6.1 (Power Factor Design Criteria). Transmission Provider's voltage schedules shall treat all sources of reactive power in the Control Area in an equitable and not unduly discriminatory manner. Transmission Provider shall exercise Reasonable Efforts to provide Interconnection Customer with such schedules at least one (1) day in advance, and may make changes to such schedules as necessary to maintain the reliability of the Transmission System. Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility to maintain the specified output voltage or power factor at the Point of Interconnection within the design limitations of the Large Generating Facility set forth in Article 9.6.1 (Power Factor Design Criteria). If Interconnection Customer is unable to maintain the specified voltage or power factor, it shall promptly notify the System Operator.

9.6.2.1 Voltage Regulators. Whenever the Large Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the Transmission System and voltage regulators are capable of operation, Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility with its voltage regulators in automatic operation. If the Large Generating Facility's voltage regulators are not capable of such automatic operation, Interconnection Customer shall immediately notify Transmission Provider's system operator, or its designated representative, and ensure that such Large Generating Facility's reactive power production or absorption (measured in MVARs) are within the design capability of the Large Generating Facility's generating unit(s) and steady state stability limits. Interconnection Customer shall not cause its Large Generating Facility to disconnect automatically or instantaneously from the Transmission System or trip any generating unit comprising the Large Generating Facility for an under or over frequency condition unless the abnormal frequency condition persists for a time period beyond the limits set forth in ANSI/IEEE Standard C37.106, or such other standard as applied to other generators in the Control Area on a comparable basis.

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- 9.6.3 Payment for Reactive Power.** Transmission Provider is required to pay Interconnection Customer for reactive power that Interconnection Customer provides or absorbs from the Large Generating Facility when Transmission Provider requests Interconnection Customer to operate its Large Generating Facility outside the range specified in Article 9.6.1, provided that if Transmission Provider pays its own or affiliated generators for reactive power service within the specified range, it must also pay Interconnection Customer. Payments shall be pursuant to Article 11.6 or such other agreement to which the Parties have otherwise agreed.
- 9.6.4 Primary Frequency Response.** Interconnection Customer shall ensure the primary frequency response capability of its Large Generating Facility by installing, maintaining, and operating a functioning governor or equivalent controls. The term “functioning governor or equivalent controls” as used herein shall mean the required hardware and/or software that provides frequency responsive real power control with the ability to sense changes in system frequency and autonomously adjust the Large Generating Facility’s real power output in accordance with the droop and deadband parameters and in the direction needed to correct frequency deviations. Interconnection Customer is required to install a governor or equivalent controls with the capability of operating: (1) with a maximum 5 percent droop and ± 0.036 Hz deadband; or (2) in accordance with the relevant droop, deadband, and timely and sustained response settings from an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for equivalent or more stringent parameters. The droop characteristic shall be: (1) based on the nameplate capacity of the Large Generating Facility, and shall be linear in the range of frequencies between 59 to 61 Hz that are outside of the deadband parameter; or (2) based on an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for an equivalent or more stringent parameter. The deadband parameter shall be: the range of frequencies above and below nominal (60 Hz) in which the governor or equivalent controls is not expected to adjust the Large Generating Facility’s real power output in response to frequency deviations. The deadband shall be implemented: (1) without a step to the droop curve, that is, once the frequency deviation exceeds the deadband parameter, the expected change in the Large Generating Facility’s real power output in response to frequency deviations shall start from zero and then increase (for under-frequency deviations) or decrease (for over-frequency deviations) linearly in proportion to the magnitude of the frequency deviation; or (2) in accordance with an approved NERC Reliability Standard providing for an equivalent or more stringent parameter. Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider that the primary frequency response capability of the Large Generating Facility has been tested and confirmed during commissioning. Once Interconnection Customer has synchronized the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System, Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility consistent with the provisions specified in Articles 9.6.4.1 and 9.6.4.2 of this Agreement. The primary frequency response requirements

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contained herein shall apply to both synchronous and non-synchronous Large Generating Facilities.

9.6.4.1 Governor or Equivalent Controls. Whenever the Large Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the Transmission System, Interconnection Customer shall operate the Large Generating Facility with its governor or equivalent controls in service and responsive to frequency. Interconnection Customer shall: (1) in coordination with Transmission Provider and/or the relevant balancing authority, set the deadband parameter to: (1) a maximum of ± 0.036 Hz and set the droop parameter to a maximum of 5 percent; or (2) implement the relevant droop and deadband settings from an approved NERC Reliability Standard that provides for equivalent or more stringent parameters. Interconnection Customer shall be required to provide the status and settings of the governor or equivalent controls to Transmission Provider and/or the relevant balancing authority upon request. If Interconnection Customer needs to operate the Large Generating Facility with its governor or equivalent controls not in service, Interconnection Customer shall immediately notify Transmission Provider and the relevant balancing authority, and provide both with the following information: (1) the operating status of the governor or equivalent controls (i.e., whether it is currently out of service or when it will be taken out of service); (2) the reasons for removing the governor or equivalent controls from service; and (3) a reasonable estimate of when the governor or equivalent controls will be returned to service. Interconnection Customer shall make Reasonable Efforts to return its governor or equivalent controls into service as soon as practicable. Interconnection Customer shall make Reasonable Efforts to keep outages of the Large Generating Facility's governor or equivalent controls to a minimum whenever the Large Generating Facility is operated in parallel with the Transmission System.

9.6.4.2 Timely and Sustained Response. Interconnection Customer shall ensure that the Large Generating Facility's real power response to sustained frequency deviations outside of the deadband setting is automatically provided and shall begin immediately after frequency deviates outside of the deadband, and to the extent the Large Generating Facility has operating capability in the direction needed to correct the frequency deviation. Interconnection Customer shall not block or otherwise inhibit the ability of the governor or equivalent controls to respond and shall ensure that the response is not inhibited, except under certain operational constraints including, but not limited to, ambient temperature limitations, physical energy limitations, outages of mechanical equipment, or regulatory requirements. The Large Generating Facility shall sustain the real

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power response at least until system frequency returns to a value within the deadband setting of the governor or equivalent controls. A Commission-approved Reliability Standard with equivalent or more stringent requirements shall supersede the above requirements.

9.6.4.3 Exemptions. Large Generating Facilities that are regulated by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be exempt from Articles 9.6.4, 9.6.4.1, and 9.6.4.2 of this Agreement. Large Generating Facilities that are behind the meter generation that is sized-to-load (i.e., the thermal load and the generation are near-balanced in real-time operation and the generation is primarily controlled to maintain the unique thermal, chemical, or mechanical output necessary for the operating requirements of its host facility) shall be required to install primary frequency response capability in accordance with the droop and deadband capability requirements specified in Article 9.6.4, but shall be otherwise exempt from the operating requirements in Articles 9.6.4, 9.6.4.1, 9.6.4.2, and 9.6.4.4 of this Agreement.

9.6.4.4 Electric Storage Resources. Interconnection Customer interconnecting an electric storage resource shall establish an operating range in Appendix C of its LGIA that specifies a minimum state of charge and a maximum state of charge between which the electric storage resource will be required to provide primary frequency response consistent with the conditions set forth in Articles 9.6.4, 9.6.4.1, 9.6.4.2, and 9.6.4.3 of this Agreement. Appendix C shall specify whether the operating range is static or dynamic, and shall consider (1) the expected magnitude of frequency deviations in the interconnection; (2) the expected duration that system frequency will remain outside of the deadband parameter in the interconnection; (3) the expected incidence of frequency deviations outside of the deadband parameter in the interconnection; (4) the physical capabilities of the electric storage resource; (5) operational limitations of the electric storage resource due to manufacturer specifications; and (6) any other relevant factors agreed to by Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, and in consultation with the relevant transmission owner or balancing authority as appropriate. If the operating range is dynamic, then Appendix C must establish how frequently the operating range will be reevaluated and the factors that may be considered during its reevaluation.

Interconnection Customer's electric storage resource is required to provide timely and sustained primary frequency response consistent with Article 9.6.4.2 of this Agreement when it is online and dispatched to inject electricity to the Transmission System and/or

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receive electricity from the Transmission System. This excludes circumstances when the electric storage resource is not dispatched to inject electricity to the Transmission System and/or dispatched to receive electricity from the Transmission System. If Interconnection Customer's electric storage resource is charging at the time of a frequency deviation outside of its deadband parameter, it is to increase (for over-frequency deviations) or decrease (for under-frequency deviations) the rate at which it is charging in accordance with its droop parameter. Interconnection Customer's electric storage resource is not required to change from charging to discharging, or vice versa, unless the response necessitated by the droop and deadband settings requires it to do so and it is technically capable of making such a transition.

9.7 Outages and Interruptions.

9.7.1 Outages.

9.7.1.1 Outage Authority and Coordination. Each Party may in accordance with Good Utility Practice in coordination with the other Party remove from service any of its respective Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades that may impact the other Party's facilities as necessary to perform maintenance or testing or to install or replace equipment. Absent an Emergency Condition, the Party scheduling a removal of such facility(ies) from service will use Reasonable Efforts to schedule such removal on a date and time mutually acceptable to the Parties. In all circumstances, any Party planning to remove such facility(ies) from service shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect on the other Party of such removal.

9.7.1.2 Outage Schedules. Transmission Provider shall post scheduled outages of its transmission facilities on the OASIS. Interconnection Customer shall submit its planned maintenance schedules for the Large Generating Facility to Transmission Provider for a minimum of a rolling twenty-four month period. Interconnection Customer shall update its planned maintenance schedules as necessary. Transmission Provider may request Interconnection Customer to reschedule its maintenance as necessary to maintain the reliability of the Transmission System; provided, however, adequacy of generation supply shall not be a criterion in determining Transmission System reliability. Transmission Provider shall compensate Interconnection Customer for any additional direct costs that Interconnection Customer incurs as a result of having to reschedule maintenance, including any additional overtime, breaking of maintenance contracts or other costs above and beyond the cost

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Interconnection Customer would have incurred absent Transmission Provider's request to reschedule maintenance. Interconnection Customer will not be eligible to receive compensation, if during the twelve (12) months prior to the date of the scheduled maintenance, Interconnection Customer had modified its schedule of maintenance activities.

9.7.1.3 Outage Restoration. If an outage on a Party's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades adversely affects the other Party's operations or facilities, the Party that owns or controls the facility that is out of service shall use Reasonable Efforts to promptly restore such facility(ies) to a normal operating condition consistent with the nature of the outage. The Party that owns or controls the facility that is out of service shall provide the other Party, to the extent such information is known, information on the nature of the Emergency Condition, an estimated time of restoration, and any corrective actions required. Initial verbal notice shall be followed up as soon as practicable with written notice explaining the nature of the outage.

9.7.2 Interruption of Service. If required by Good Utility Practice to do so, Transmission Provider may require Interconnection Customer to interrupt or reduce deliveries of electricity if such delivery of electricity could adversely affect Transmission Provider's ability to perform such activities as are necessary to safely and reliably operate and maintain the Transmission System. The following provisions shall apply to any interruption or reduction permitted under this Article 9.7.2:

9.7.2.1 The interruption or reduction shall continue only for so long as reasonably necessary under Good Utility Practice;

9.7.2.2 Any such interruption or reduction shall be made on an equitable, non-discriminatory basis with respect to all generating facilities directly connected to the Transmission System;

9.7.2.3 When the interruption or reduction must be made under circumstances which do not allow for advance notice, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer by telephone as soon as practicable of the reasons for the curtailment, interruption, or reduction, and, if known, its expected duration. Telephone notification shall be followed by written notification as soon as practicable;

9.7.2.4 Except during the existence of an Emergency Condition, when the interruption or reduction can be scheduled without advance notice, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer in advance regarding the timing of such scheduling and further notify

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Interconnection Customer of the expected duration. Transmission Provider shall coordinate with Interconnection Customer using Good Utility Practice to schedule the interruption or reduction during periods of least impact to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider;

9.7.2.5 The Parties shall cooperate and coordinate with each other to the extent necessary in order to restore the Large Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities, and the Transmission System to their normal operating state, consistent with system conditions and Good Utility Practice.

9.7.3 Under-Frequency and Over Frequency Conditions. The Transmission System is designed to automatically activate a load-shed program as required by the Applicable Reliability Council in the event of an under-frequency system disturbance. Interconnection Customer shall implement under-frequency and over-frequency relay set points for the Large Generating Facility as required by the Applicable Reliability Council to ensure "ride through" capability of the Transmission System. Large Generating Facility response to frequency deviations of pre-determined magnitudes, both under-frequency and over-frequency deviations, shall be studied and coordinated with Transmission Provider in accordance with Good Utility Practice. The term "ride through" as used herein shall mean the ability of a Generating Facility to stay connected to and synchronized with the Transmission System during system disturbances within a range of under-frequency and over-frequency conditions, in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

9.7.4 System Protection and Other Control Requirements.

9.7.4.1 System Protection Facilities. Interconnection Customer shall, at its expense, install, operate and maintain System Protection Facilities as a part of the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Transmission Provider shall install at Interconnection Customer's expense any System Protection Facilities that may be required on Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System as a result of the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

9.7.4.2 Each Party's protection facilities shall be designed and coordinated with other systems in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

9.7.4.3 Each Party shall be responsible for protection of its facilities consistent with Good Utility Practice.

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- 9.7.4.4** Each Party's protective relay design shall incorporate the necessary test switches to perform the tests required in Article 6. The required test switches will be placed such that they allow operation of lockout relays while preventing breaker failure schemes from operating and causing unnecessary breaker operations and/or the tripping of Interconnection Customer's units.
- 9.7.4.5** Each Party will test, operate and maintain System Protection Facilities in accordance with Good Utility Practice.
- 9.7.4.6** Prior to the In-Service Date, and again prior to the Commercial Operation Date, each Party or its agent shall perform a complete calibration test and functional trip test of the System Protection Facilities. At intervals suggested by Good Utility Practice and following any apparent malfunction of the System Protection Facilities, each Party shall perform both calibration and functional trip tests of its System Protection Facilities. These tests do not require the tripping of any in-service generation unit. These tests do, however, require that all protective relays and lockout contacts be activated.

9.7.5 Requirements for Protection. In compliance with Good Utility Practice, Interconnection Customer shall provide, install, own, and maintain relays, circuit breakers and all other devices necessary to remove any fault contribution of the Large Generating Facility to any short circuit occurring on the Transmission System not otherwise isolated by Transmission Provider's equipment, such that the removal of the fault contribution shall be coordinated with the protective requirements of the Transmission System. Such protective equipment shall include, without limitation, a disconnecting device or switch with load-interrupting capability located between the Large Generating Facility and the Transmission System at a site selected upon mutual agreement (not to be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed) of the Parties. Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for protection of the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's other equipment from such conditions as negative sequence currents, over- or under-frequency, sudden load rejection, over- or under-voltage, and generator loss-of-field. Interconnection Customer shall be solely responsible to disconnect the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's other equipment if conditions on the Transmission System could adversely affect the Large Generating Facility.

9.7.6 Power Quality. Neither Party's facilities shall cause excessive voltage flicker nor introduce excessive distortion to the sinusoidal voltage or current waves as defined by ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, in accordance with IEEE Standard 519, or any applicable superseding electric industry standard. In the event of a conflict between ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, or any applicable superseding

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electric industry standard, ANSI Standard C84.1-1989, or the applicable superseding electric industry standard, shall control.

- 9.8 Switching and Tagging Rules.** Each Party shall provide the other Party a copy of its switching and tagging rules that are applicable to the other Party's activities. Such switching and tagging rules shall be developed on a non-discriminatory basis. The Parties shall comply with applicable switching and tagging rules, as amended from time to time, in obtaining clearances for work or for switching operations on equipment.
- 9.9 Use of Interconnection Facilities by Third Parties.**
- 9.9.1 Purpose of Interconnection Facilities.** Except as may be required by Applicable Laws and Regulations, or as otherwise agreed to among the Parties, the Interconnection Facilities shall be constructed for the sole purpose of interconnecting the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and shall be used for no other purpose.
- 9.9.2 Third Party Users.** If required by Applicable Laws and Regulations or if the Parties mutually agree, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld, to allow one or more third parties to use Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities, or any part thereof, Interconnection Customer will be entitled to compensation for the capital expenses it incurred in connection with the Interconnection Facilities based upon the pro rata use of the Interconnection Facilities by Transmission Provider, all third party users, and Interconnection Customer, in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations or upon some other mutually-agreed upon methodology. In addition, cost responsibility for ongoing costs, including operation and maintenance costs associated with the Interconnection Facilities, will be allocated between Interconnection Customer and any third party users based upon the pro rata use of the Interconnection Facilities by Transmission Provider, all third party users, and Interconnection Customer, in accordance with Applicable Laws and Regulations or upon some other mutually agreed upon methodology.
- 9.10 Disturbance Analysis Data Exchange.** The Parties will cooperate with one another in the analysis of disturbances to either the Large Generating Facility or Transmission Provider's Transmission System by gathering and providing access to any information relating to any disturbance, including information from oscillography, protective relay targets, breaker operations and sequence of events records, and any disturbance information required by Good Utility Practice.

Article 10. Maintenance

- 10.1 Transmission Provider Obligations.** Transmission Provider shall maintain the Transmission System and Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this LGIA.

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- 10.2 Interconnection Customer Obligations.** Interconnection Customer shall maintain the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in a safe and reliable manner and in accordance with this LGIA.
- 10.3 Coordination.** The Parties shall confer regularly to coordinate the planning, scheduling and performance of preventive and corrective maintenance on the Large Generating Facility and the Interconnection Facilities.
- 10.4 Secondary Systems.** Each Party shall cooperate with the other in the inspection, maintenance, and testing of control or power circuits that operate below 600 volts, AC or DC, including, but not limited to, any hardware, control or protective devices, cables, conductors, electric raceways, secondary equipment panels, transducers, batteries, chargers, and voltage and current transformers that directly affect the operation of a Party's facilities and equipment which may reasonably be expected to impact the other Party. Each Party shall provide advance notice to the other Party before undertaking any work on such circuits, especially on electrical circuits involving circuit breaker trip and close contacts, current transformers, or potential transformers.
- 10.5 Operating and Maintenance Expenses.** Subject to the provisions herein addressing the use of facilities by others, and except for operations and maintenance expenses associated with modifications made for providing interconnection or transmission service to a third party and such third party pays for such expenses, Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all reasonable expenses including overheads, associated with: (1) owning, operating, maintaining, repairing, and replacing Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities; and (2) operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities.

Article 11. Performance Obligation

- 11.1 Interconnection Customer Interconnection Facilities.** Interconnection Customer shall design, procure, construct, install, own and/or control Interconnection Customer Interconnection Facilities described in Appendix A, Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades, at its sole expense.
- 11.2 Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities.** Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, own and/or control the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities described in Appendix A, Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades, at the sole expense of the Interconnection Customer.
- 11.3 Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades.** Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner shall design, procure, construct, install, and own the Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades described in Appendix A, Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades. The Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for all costs related to Distribution Upgrades. Unless Transmission Provider

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or Transmission Owner elects to fund the capital for the Network Upgrades, they shall be solely funded by Interconnection Customer.

11.4 Transmission Credits.

11.4.1 Repayment of Amounts Advanced for Network Upgrades. Interconnection Customer shall be entitled to ongoing credits to its transmission charges, the total amount of which will be paid in a timely manner and will equal the total amount paid to Transmission Provider and Affected System Operator, if any, for the Network Upgrades, to be credited to Interconnection Customer on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the non-usage sensitive portion of transmission charges, as payments are made under Transmission Provider's Tariff or Affected System's Tariff for transmission services with respect to the Large Generating Facility; provided, that Transmission Provider shall net bill or bill credit Interconnection Customer for any amounts to be credited. Any credits shall include interest calculated from the date of any payment for Network Upgrades through the date on which the Interconnection Customer receives a repayment of such payment pursuant to this subparagraph, with such interest to be fixed for the length of the crediting period at the lower of either (1) Interconnection Customer's interest rate applicable to the Network Upgrades or (2) the Federal interest rate applicable to Transmission Provider's Transmission System at the time the Network Upgrades are placed in service and ownership thereof is transferred to Transmission Provider. With Transmission Provider's approval, Interconnection Customer may assign such crediting rights to any person having an executed net billing or bill crediting agreement with Transmission Provider that is effective throughout the entire term of the assignment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Transmission Provider or Affected System Operator will continue to provide credits to Interconnection Customer on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the non-usage sensitive portion of transmission charges, without any restriction as to the period of time under which such crediting will occur.

If the Large Generating Facility fails to achieve commercial operation, but it or another Generating Facility is later constructed and makes use of the Network Upgrades, Transmission Provider and Affected System Operator shall at that time reimburse Interconnection Customer for the amounts advanced for the Network Upgrades; provided, that the party making use of the Network Upgrades must first pay to Transmission Provider all amounts to be reimbursed to Interconnection Customer. Such amounts shall be subsequently credited by Transmission Provider to the new party in accordance with Article 11.4 of this LGIA. Before any such reimbursement can occur, the Interconnection Customer, or the entity that ultimately constructs the Generating Facility, if different, is responsible for identifying the entity to which reimbursement must be made.

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11.4.2 Special Provisions for Affected Systems. Unless Transmission Provider provides, under the LGIA, for the repayment of amounts advanced to Affected System Operator for Network Upgrades, Interconnection Customer and Affected System Operator shall enter into an agreement that provides for such repayment. The agreement shall specify the terms governing payments to be made by Interconnection Customer to the Affected System Operator as well as the repayment by the Affected System Operator.

11.4.3 Notwithstanding any other provision of this LGIA, nothing herein shall be construed as relinquishing or foreclosing any rights, including but not limited to firm transmission rights, capacity rights, transmission congestion rights, or transmission credits, that Interconnection Customer, shall be entitled to, now or in the future under any other agreement or tariff as a result of, or otherwise associated with, the transmission capacity, if any, created by the Network Upgrades, including the right to obtain transmission credits for transmission service that is not associated with the Large Generating Facility.

11.5 Advance Payment.

11.5.1 Interconnection Customer shall be required to pay Transmission Provider for all actual costs incurred by Transmission Provider for the procurement, installation, or construction of a discrete portion of a Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades and shall pay Transmission Provider, in advance, for all work to be conducted, under the terms and conditions set forth in this LGIA. Such advance payments shall be considered estimated costs for project planning, management, design, engineering, land purchase, environmental investigations, procurement, construction, inspection and commissioning activities for which such advance payments are then due. The funds shall be deposited by Interconnection Customer according to the instructions on individual invoices from Transmission Provider, which shall be delivered by Transmission Provider to Interconnection Customer at least ten (10) Business Days prior to the date of such payment being due. Transmission Provider shall not provide any labor, equipment, materials, parts, travel, or incur incidental costs associated with tasks described above, or commence any other work until applicable advance payment(s) is/are received in full.

11.5.2 Interconnection Customer shall not be required to make any subsequent payment in the event tasks relating to the prior payment have not been substantially completed.

11.5.3 Transmission Provider shall keep detailed records for actual costs incurred. Interconnection Customer shall be entitled, during normal business hours and at its own expense, to review such records and supporting documentation. If, during procurement, installation, or construction of a discrete portion of a Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades, or upon close-out of any phase of such activities, costs by Transmission Provider

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are expected to exceed the sum of payments made by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider will inform Interconnection Customer of the additional expenses and provide a written revision to the estimate, together with an invoice for the amount due. Interconnection Customer shall then promptly pay Transmission Provider in full and without interest for the billed amount. If, upon completion of the procurement, installation, or construction of a discrete portion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades, costs incurred by Transmission Provider are less than the sum of payment(s) made to Transmission Provider by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall refund the difference, without interest, as soon as the necessary vouchers may be prepared.

11.6 Interconnection Customer Compensation. If Transmission Provider requests or directs Interconnection Customer to provide a service pursuant to Articles 9.6.3 (Payment for Reactive Power), or 13.5.1 of this LGIA, Transmission Provider shall compensate Interconnection Customer in accordance with Interconnection Customer's applicable rate schedule then in effect unless the provision of such service(s) is subject to an RTO or ISO FERC-approved rate schedule. Interconnection Customer shall serve Transmission Provider or RTO or ISO with any filing of a proposed rate schedule at the time of such filing with FERC. To the extent that no rate schedule is in effect at the time the Interconnection Customer is required to provide or absorb any Reactive Power under this LGIA, Transmission Provider agrees to compensate Interconnection Customer in such amount as would have been due Interconnection Customer had the rate schedule been in effect at the time service commenced; provided, however, that such rate schedule must be filed at FERC or other appropriate Governmental Authority within sixty (60) Calendar Days of the commencement of service.

11.6.1 Interconnection Customer Compensation for Actions During Emergency Condition. Transmission Provider or RTO or ISO shall compensate Interconnection Customer for its provision of real and reactive power and other Emergency Condition services that Interconnection Customer provides to support the Transmission System during an Emergency Condition in accordance with Article 11.6.

Article 12. Invoice

12.1 General. Transmission Provider shall submit to Interconnection Customer invoices of amounts due in accordance with Articles 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 of this LGIA. Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider, on a monthly basis, invoices of amounts due for the preceding month. Each invoice shall state the time period to which the invoice applies and fully describe the services and equipment provided. The Parties may discharge mutual debts and payment obligations due and owing to each other on the same date through netting, in which case all amounts a Party owes to the other Party under this LGIA, including interest owed by the Interconnection Customer, shall be netted so that only the net amount remaining due shall be paid by the owing Party.

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- 12.2 Final Invoice.** Within six months after completion of the construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades, Transmission Provider shall provide an invoice of the final cost of the construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Network Upgrades and shall set forth such costs in sufficient detail to enable Interconnection Customer to compare the actual costs with the estimates and to ascertain deviations, if any, from the cost estimates. Transmission Provider shall refund to Interconnection Customer any amount by which the actual payment by Interconnection Customer for estimated costs in accordance with Article 11.5.3 of this LGIA.
- 12.3 Payment.** Invoices shall be rendered to the paying Party at the address specified in Appendix F. The Party receiving the invoice shall pay the invoice within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt. All payments shall be made in immediately available funds payable to the other Party, or by wire transfer to a bank named and account designated by the invoicing Party. Payment of invoices by either Party will not constitute a waiver of any rights or claims either Party may have under this LGIA.
- 12.4 Disputes.** In the event of a billing dispute between Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall continue to provide Interconnection Service under this LGIA as long as Interconnection Customer: (i) continues to make all payments not in dispute; and (ii) pays to Transmission Provider or into an independent escrow account the portion of the invoice in dispute, pending resolution of such dispute. If Interconnection Customer fails to meet these two requirements for continuation of service, then Transmission Provider may provide notice to Interconnection Customer of a Default pursuant to Article 17. Within thirty (30) Calendar Days after the resolution of the dispute, the Party that owes money to the other Party shall pay the amount due, with the Interconnection Customer to pay the amount due plus interest calculated in accord with the methodology set forth in FERC's regulations at 18 CFR § 35.19a(a)(2)(iii).

Article 13. Emergencies

- 13.1 Definition.** "Emergency Condition" shall mean a condition or situation: (i) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (ii) that, in the case of Transmission Provider, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to the Transmission System, Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission Systems of others to which the Transmission System is directly connected; or (iii) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities' System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided, that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by this LGIA to possess black start capability.

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- 13.2 Obligations.** Each Party shall comply with the Emergency Condition procedures of the applicable ISO/RTO, NERC, the Applicable Reliability Council, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and any emergency procedures agreed to by the Joint Operating Committee.
- 13.3 Notice.** Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency Condition that affects Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the Transmission System that may reasonably be expected to affect Interconnection Customer's operation of the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider promptly when it becomes aware of an Emergency Condition that affects the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities that may reasonably be expected to affect the Transmission System or Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities. To the extent information is known, the notification shall describe the Emergency Condition, the extent of the damage or deficiency, the expected effect on the operation of Interconnection Customer's or Transmission Provider's facilities and operations, its anticipated duration and the corrective action taken and/or to be taken. The initial notice shall be followed as soon as practicable with written notice.
- 13.4 Immediate Action.** Unless, in Interconnection Customer's reasonable judgment, immediate action is required, Interconnection Customer shall obtain the consent of Transmission Provider, such consent to not be unreasonably withheld, prior to performing any manual switching operations at the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in response to an Emergency Condition either declared by Transmission Provider or otherwise regarding the Transmission System.

13.5 Transmission Provider Authority.

- 13.5.1 General.** Transmission Provider may take whatever actions or inactions with regard to the Transmission System or Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities it deems necessary during an Emergency Condition in order to (i) preserve public health and safety, (ii) preserve the reliability of the Transmission System or Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities, (iii) limit or prevent damage, and (iv) expedite restoration of service.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect of such actions or inactions on the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Transmission Provider may, on the basis of technical considerations, require the Large Generating Facility to mitigate an Emergency Condition by taking actions necessary and limited in scope to remedy the Emergency Condition, including, but not limited to, directing Interconnection Customer to shut-down, start-up, increase or decrease the real or reactive power output of the Large Generating Facility; implementing a reduction or disconnection pursuant to Article 13.5.2; directing Interconnection

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Customer to assist with blackstart (if available) or restoration efforts; or altering the outage schedules of the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Interconnection Customer shall comply with all of Transmission Provider's operating instructions concerning Large Generating Facility real power and reactive power output within the manufacturer's design limitations of the Large Generating Facility's equipment that is in service and physically available for operation at the time, in compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations.

13.5.2 Reduction and Disconnection. Transmission Provider may reduce Interconnection Service or disconnect the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities, when such, reduction or disconnection is necessary under Good Utility Practice due to Emergency Conditions. These rights are separate and distinct from any right of curtailment of Transmission Provider pursuant to Transmission Provider's Tariff. When Transmission Provider can schedule the reduction or disconnection in advance, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer of the reasons, timing and expected duration of the reduction or disconnection. Transmission Provider shall coordinate with Interconnection Customer using Good Utility Practice to schedule the reduction or disconnection during periods of least impact to Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider. Any reduction or disconnection shall continue only for so long as reasonably necessary under Good Utility Practice. The Parties shall cooperate with each other to restore the Large Generating Facility, the Interconnection Facilities, and the Transmission System to their normal operating state as soon as practicable consistent with Good Utility Practice.

13.6 Interconnection Customer Authority. Consistent with Good Utility Practice and the LGIA and the LGIP, Interconnection Customer may take actions or inactions with regard to the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities during an Emergency Condition in order to (i) preserve public health and safety, (ii) preserve the reliability of the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities, (iii) limit or prevent damage, and (iv) expedite restoration of service. Interconnection Customer shall use Reasonable Efforts to minimize the effect of such actions or inactions on the Transmission System and Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to assist Interconnection Customer in such actions.

13.7 Limited Liability. Except as otherwise provided in Article 11.6.1 of this LGIA, neither Party shall be liable to the other for any action it takes in responding to an Emergency Condition so long as such action is made in good faith and is consistent with Good Utility Practice.

Article 14. Regulatory Requirements and Governing Law

14.1 Regulatory Requirements. Each Party's obligations under this LGIA shall be subject to

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its receipt of any required approval or certificate from one or more Governmental Authorities in the form and substance satisfactory to the applying Party, or the Party making any required filings with, or providing notice to, such Governmental Authorities, and the expiration of any time period associated therewith. Each Party shall in good faith seek and use its Reasonable Efforts to obtain such other approvals. Nothing in this LGIA shall require Interconnection Customer to take any action that could result in its inability to obtain, or its loss of, status or exemption under the Federal Power Act, the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, or the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

14.2 Governing Law.

- 14.2.1** The validity, interpretation and performance of this LGIA and each of its provisions shall be governed by Federal law or by the laws of the state where the Point of Interconnection is located, as applicable.
- 14.2.2** This LGIA is subject to all Applicable Laws and Regulations.
- 14.2.3** Each Party expressly reserves the right to seek changes in, appeal, or otherwise contest any laws, orders, rules, or regulations of a Governmental Authority.

Article 15. Notices.

- 15.1 General.** Unless otherwise provided in this LGIA, any notice, demand or request required or permitted to be given by either Party to the other and any instrument required or permitted to be tendered or delivered by either Party in writing to the other shall be effective when delivered and may be so given, tendered or delivered, by recognized national courier, or by depositing the same with the United States Postal Service with postage prepaid, for delivery by certified or registered mail, addressed to the Party, or personally delivered to the Party, at the address set out in Appendix F, Addresses for Delivery of Notices and Billings.

Either Party may change the notice information in this LGIA by giving five (5) Business Days written notice prior to the effective date of the change.

- 15.2 Billings and Payments.** Billings and payments shall be sent to the addresses set out in Appendix F.
- 15.3 Alternative Forms of Notice.** Any notice or request required or permitted to be given by a Party to the other and not required by this Agreement to be given in writing may be so given by telephone, facsimile or email to the telephone numbers and email addresses set out in Appendix F.
- 15.4 Operations and Maintenance Notice .** Each Party shall notify the other Party in writing of the identity of the person(s) that it designates as the point(s) of contact with respect to the implementation of Articles 9 and 10.

Article 16. Force Majeure**16.1 Force Majeure.**

16.1.1 Economic hardship is not considered a Force Majeure event.

16.1.2 Neither Party shall be considered to be in Default with respect to any obligation hereunder, (including obligations under Article 4), other than the obligation to pay money when due, if prevented from fulfilling such obligation by Force Majeure. A Party unable to fulfill any obligation hereunder (other than an obligation to pay money when due) by reason of Force Majeure shall give notice and the full particulars of such Force Majeure to the other Party in writing or by telephone as soon as reasonably possible after the occurrence of the cause relied upon. Telephone notices given pursuant to this article shall be confirmed in writing as soon as reasonably possible and shall specifically state full particulars of the Force Majeure, the time and date when the Force Majeure occurred and when the Force Majeure is reasonably expected to cease. The Party affected shall exercise due diligence to remove such disability with reasonable dispatch, but shall not be required to accede or agree to any provision not satisfactory to it in order to settle and terminate a strike or other labor disturbance.

Article 17. Default**17.1 Default**

17.1.1 General. No Default shall exist where such failure to discharge an obligation (other than the payment of money) is the result of Force Majeure as defined in this LGIA or the result of an act of omission of the other Party. Upon a Breach, the non-breaching Party shall give written notice of such Breach to the breaching Party. Except as provided in Article 17.1.2, the breaching Party shall have thirty (30) Calendar Days from receipt of the Default notice within which to cure such Breach; provided however, if such Breach is not capable of cure within thirty (30) Calendar Days, the breaching Party shall commence such cure within thirty (30) Calendar Days after notice and continuously and diligently complete such cure within ninety (90) Calendar Days from receipt of the Default notice; and, if cured within such time, the Breach specified in such notice shall cease to exist.

17.1.2 Right to Terminate. If a Breach is not cured as provided in this article, or if a Breach is not capable of being cured within the period provided for herein, the non-breaching Party shall have the right to declare a Default and terminate this LGIA by written notice at any time until cure occurs, and be relieved of any further obligation hereunder and, whether or not that Party terminates this LGIA, to recover from the breaching Party all amounts due hereunder, plus all

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other damages and remedies to which it is entitled at law or in equity. The provisions of this article will survive termination of this LGIA.

Article 18. Indemnity, Consequential Damages and Insurance

18.1 Indemnity. Interconnection Customer shall at all times indemnify, defend, and hold Transmission Provider harmless from, any and all damages, losses, claims, including claims and actions relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from Transmission Provider's action or inactions of its obligations under this LGIA on behalf of Interconnection Customer, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by Transmission Provider. The liability of Transmission Provider shall be determined in accordance with the Federal Tort Claims Act provision set forth in Attachment J of Transmission Provider's Tariff.

18.1.1 Indemnified Person. If an indemnified person is entitled to indemnification under this Article 18 as a result of a claim by a third party, and Interconnection Customer fails, after notice and reasonable opportunity to proceed under Article 18.1, to assume the defense of such claim, such indemnified person may at the expense of Interconnection Customer contest, settle or consent to the entry of any judgment with respect to, or pay in full, such claim.

18.1.2 Indemnifying Party. If Interconnection Customer is obligated to indemnify and hold any indemnified person harmless under this Article 18, the amount owing to the indemnified person shall be the amount of such indemnified person's actual Loss, net of any other recovery.

18.1.3 Indemnity Procedures. Promptly after receipt by an indemnified person of any claim or notice of the commencement of any action or administrative or legal proceeding or investigation as to which the indemnity provided for in Article 18.1 may apply, the indemnified person shall notify Interconnection Customer of such fact. Any failure of or delay in such notification shall not affect Interconnection Customer's indemnification obligation unless such failure or delay is materially prejudicial to Interconnection Customer.

Interconnection Customer shall have the right to assume the defense thereof with counsel designated by such Interconnection Customer and reasonably satisfactory to the indemnified person. If the defendants in any such action include one or more indemnified persons and Interconnection Customer, and if the indemnified person reasonably concludes that there may be legal defenses available to it and/or other indemnified persons which are different from or additional to those available to Interconnection Customer, the indemnified person shall have the right to select separate counsel to assert such legal defenses and to otherwise participate in the defense of such action on its own behalf. In such instances, Interconnection Customer shall only be required to

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pay the fees and expenses of one additional attorney to represent an indemnified person or indemnified persons having such differing or additional legal defenses.

The indemnified person shall be entitled, at its expense, to participate in any such action, suit or proceeding, the defense of which has been assumed by Interconnection Customer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Interconnection Customer (i) shall not be entitled to assume and control the defense of any such action, suit or proceedings if and to the extent that, in the opinion of the indemnified person and its counsel, such action, suit or proceeding involves the potential imposition of criminal liability on the indemnified person, or there exists a conflict or adversity of interest between the indemnified person and Interconnection Customer, in such event Interconnection Customer shall pay the reasonable expenses of the indemnified person, and (ii) shall not settle or consent to the entry of any judgment in any action, suit or proceeding without the consent of the indemnified person, which shall not be reasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

18.2 Consequential Damages. In no event shall either Party be liable under any provision of this LGIA for any losses, damages, costs or expenses for any special, indirect, incidental, consequential, or punitive damages, including but not limited to loss of profit or revenue, loss of the use of equipment, cost of capital, cost of temporary equipment or services, whether based in whole or in part in contract, in tort, including negligence, strict liability, or any other theory of liability; provided, however, that damages for which a Party may be liable to the other Party under another agreement will not be considered to be special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages hereunder.

18.3 Interconnection Customer Insurance. Interconnection customer shall, at its own expense, maintain in force throughout the period of this LGIA, and until released by Transmission Provider, the following minimum insurance coverages, with insurers authorized to do business in the state where the Point of Interconnection is located:

18.3.1 Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation Insurance providing statutory benefits in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state in which the Point of Interconnection is located.

18.3.2 Commercial General Liability Insurance including premises and operations, personal injury, broad form property damage, broad form blanket contractual liability coverage (including coverage for the contractual indemnification) products and completed operations coverage, coverage for explosion, collapse and underground hazards, independent contractors coverage, coverage for pollution to the extent normally available and punitive damages to the extent normally available and a cross liability endorsement, with minimum limits of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence/One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) aggregate combined single limit for personal injury, bodily injury, including death and property damage.

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- 18.3.3** Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance for coverage of owned and non-owned and hired vehicles, trailers or semi-trailers designed for travel on public roads, with a minimum, combined single limit of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence for bodily injury, including death, and property damage.
- 18.3.4** Excess Public Liability Insurance over and above the Employers' Liability Commercial General Liability and Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance coverage, with a minimum combined single limit of Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) per occurrence/Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) aggregate.
- 18.3.5** The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies shall name Transmission Provider and its respective directors, officers, agents, servants and employees ("Other Party Group") as additional insured. All policies shall contain provisions whereby the insurers waive all rights of subrogation in accordance with the provisions of this LGIA against the Other Party Group and provide thirty (30) Calendar Days advance written notice to the Other Party Group prior to anniversary date of cancellation or any material change in coverage or condition.
- 18.3.6** The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies shall contain provisions that specify that the policies are primary and shall apply to such extent without consideration for other policies separately carried and shall state that each insured is provided coverage as though a separate policy had been issued to each, except the insurer's liability shall not be increased beyond the amount for which the insurer would have been liable had only one insured been covered. Interconnection Customer shall be responsible for its respective deductibles or retentions.
- 18.3.7** The Commercial General Liability Insurance, Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance and Excess Public Liability Insurance policies, if written on a Claims First Made Basis, shall be maintained in full force and effect for two (2) years after termination of this LGIA, which coverage may be in the form of tail coverage or extended reporting period coverage if agreed by the Parties.
- 18.3.8** The requirements contained herein as to the types and limits of all insurance to be maintained by Interconnection Customer are not intended to and shall not in any manner, limit or qualify the liabilities and obligations assumed by Interconnection Customer under this LGIA.
- 18.3.9** Within ten (10) days following execution of this LGIA, and as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year or at the renewal of the insurance

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policy and in any event within ninety (90) days thereafter, Interconnection Customer shall provide certification of all insurance required in this LGIA, executed by each insurer or by an authorized representative of each insurer.

18.3.10 Notwithstanding the foregoing, Interconnection Customer may self-insure to meet the minimum insurance requirements of Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.8 to the extent it maintains a self-insurance program; provided that, Interconnection Customer's senior secured debt is rated at investment grade or better by Standard & Poor's and that its self-insurance program meets the minimum insurance requirements of Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.8. For any period of time that Interconnection Customer's senior secured debt is unrated by Standard & Poor's or is rated at less than investment grade by Standard & Poor's, Interconnection Customer shall comply with the insurance requirements applicable to it under Articles 18.3.2 through 18.3.9. In the event that Interconnection Customer is permitted to self-insure pursuant to this article, it shall notify Transmission Provider that it meets the requirements to self-insure and that its self-insurance program meets the minimum insurance requirements in a manner consistent with that specified in Article 18.3.9.

18.3.11 The Parties agree to report to each other in writing as soon as practical all accidents or occurrences resulting in injuries to any person, including death, and any property damage arising out of this LGIA.

18.4 Transmission Provider Insurance. Transmission Provider shall self-provide the insurance coverages described under Article 18.3 of this LGIA.

Article 19. Assignment

19.1 Assignment. Either party may assign this LGIA with the written consent of the other party to any Affiliate of the assigning Party or other third party with an equal or greater credit rating and with the legal authority and operational ability to satisfy the obligations of the assigning party under this LGIA. Interconnection Customer may assign this LGIA with the written consent of Transmission Provider for collateral security purposes to aid in providing financing for the Large Generating Facility. Any financing arrangement entered into by Interconnection Customer pursuant to this article will provide that prior to or upon the exercise of the secured party's, trustee's or mortgagee's assignment rights pursuant to said arrangement, the secured creditor, the trustee or mortgagee will notify Transmission Provider of the date and particulars of any such exercise of assignment right(s), including providing the Transmission Provider with proof that it meets the requirements of Articles 11.5 and 18.3. Any attempted assignment that violates this article is void and ineffective. Any assignment under this LGIA shall not relieve a Party of its obligations, nor shall a Party's obligations be enlarged, in whole or in part, by reason thereof. Consent to assignment will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

Article 20. Severability

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20.1 Severability. If any provision in this LGIA is finally determined to be invalid, void or unenforceable by any court or other Governmental Authority having jurisdiction, such determination shall not invalidate, void or make unenforceable any other provision, agreement or covenant of this LGIA; provided that if Interconnection Customer (or any third party, but only if such third party is not acting at the direction of Transmission Provider) seeks and obtains such a final determination with respect to any provision of the Alternate Option (Article 5.1.2), or the Negotiated Option (Article 5.1.4),- then none of these provisions shall thereafter have any force or effect and the Parties' rights and obligations shall be governed solely by the Standard Option (Article 5.1.1).

Article 21. Comparability

21.1 Comparability. The Parties will comply with all applicable comparability and code of conduct laws, rules and regulations, as amended from time to time.

Article 22. Confidentiality

22.1 Confidentiality. Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, all information relating to a Party's technology, research and development, business affairs, and pricing, and any information supplied by either of the Parties to the other prior to the execution of this LGIA.

Information is Confidential Information only if it is clearly designated or marked in writing as confidential on the face of the document, or, if the information is conveyed orally or by inspection, if the Party providing the information orally informs the Party receiving the information that the information is confidential.

If requested by either Party, the other Party shall provide in writing, the basis for asserting that the information referred to in this Article 22 warrants confidential treatment, and the requesting Party may disclose such writing to the appropriate Governmental Authority. Each Party shall be responsible for the costs associated with affording confidential treatment to its information.

22.1.1 Term. During the term of this LGIA, and for a period of three (3) years after the expiration or termination of this LGIA, except as otherwise provided in this Article 22, each Party shall hold in confidence and shall not disclose to any person Confidential Information.

22.1.2 Scope. Confidential Information shall not include information that the receiving Party can demonstrate: (1) is generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by the receiving Party; (2) was in the lawful possession of the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis before receiving it from the disclosing Party; (3) was supplied to the receiving Party without restriction by a third party, who, to the knowledge of the receiving Party after due inquiry, was under no obligation to the disclosing Party to keep such

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information confidential; (4) was independently developed by the receiving Party without reference to Confidential Information of the disclosing Party; (5) is, or becomes, publicly known, through no wrongful act or omission of the receiving Party or Breach of this LGIA; or (6) is required, in accordance with Article 22.1.7 of the LGIA, Order of Disclosure, to be disclosed by any Governmental Authority or is otherwise required to be disclosed by law or subpoena, or is necessary in any legal proceeding establishing rights and obligations under this LGIA. Information designated as Confidential Information will no longer be deemed confidential if the Party that designated the information as confidential notifies the other Party that it no longer is confidential.

- 22.1.3 Release of Confidential Information.** Neither Party shall release or disclose Confidential Information to any other person, except to its Affiliates (limited by the Standards of Conduct requirements), subcontractors, employees, consultants, or to parties who may be or considering providing financing to or equity participation with Interconnection Customer, or to potential purchasers or assignees of Interconnection Customer, on a need-to-know basis in connection with this LGIA, unless such person has first been advised of the confidentiality provisions of this Article 22 and has agreed to comply with such provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party providing Confidential Information to any person shall remain primarily responsible for any release of Confidential Information in contravention of this Article 22.
- 22.1.4 Rights.** Each Party retains all rights, title, and interest in the Confidential Information that each Party discloses to the other Party. The disclosure by each Party to the other Party of Confidential Information shall not be deemed a waiver by either Party or any other person or entity of the right to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.
- 22.1.5 No Warranties.** By providing Confidential Information, neither Party makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. In addition, by supplying Confidential Information, neither Party obligates itself to provide any particular information or Confidential Information to the other Party nor to enter into any further agreements or proceed with any other relationship or joint venture.
- 22.1.6 Standard of Care.** Each Party shall use at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information it receives as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information from unauthorized disclosure, publication or dissemination. Each Party may use Confidential Information solely to fulfill its obligations to the other Party under this LGIA or its regulatory requirements.
- 22.1.7 Order of Disclosure.** If a court or a Government Authority or entity with the right, power, and apparent authority to do so requests or requires either Party, by subpoena, oral deposition, interrogatories, requests for production of

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documents, administrative order, or otherwise, to disclose Confidential Information, that Party shall provide the other Party with prompt notice of such request(s) or requirement(s) so that the other Party may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the terms of this LGIA.

Notwithstanding the absence of a protective order or waiver, the Party may disclose such Confidential Information which, in the opinion of its counsel, the Party is legally compelled to disclose. Each Party will use Reasonable Efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded any Confidential Information so furnished.

- 22.1.8 Termination of Agreement.** Upon termination of this LGIA for any reason, each Party shall, within ten (10) Calendar Days of receipt of a written request from the other Party, use Reasonable Efforts to destroy, erase, or delete (with such destruction, erasure, and deletion certified in writing to the other Party) or return to the other Party, without retaining copies thereof, any and all written or electronic Confidential Information received from the other Party.
- 22.1.9 Remedies.** The Parties agree that monetary damages would be inadequate to compensate a Party for the other Party's Breach of its obligations under this Article 22. Each Party accordingly agrees that the other Party shall be entitled to equitable relief, by way of injunction or otherwise, if the first Party Breaches or threatens to Breach its obligations under this Article 22, which equitable relief shall be granted without bond or proof of damages, and the receiving Party shall not plead in defense that there would be an adequate remedy at law. Such remedy shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for the Breach of this Article 22, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that the covenants contained herein are necessary for the protection of legitimate business interests and are reasonable in scope. No Party, however, shall be liable for indirect, incidental, or consequential or punitive damages of any nature or kind resulting from or arising in connection with this Article 22.
- 22.1.10 Disclosure to FERC or its Staff.** Notwithstanding anything in this Article 22 to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 CFR section 1b.20, if FERC or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the Parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to this LGIA, the Party shall provide the requested information to FERC or its staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to FERC or its staff, the Party must, consistent with 18 CFR section 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Parties are prohibited from notifying the other Party to this LGIA prior to the release of the Confidential Information to FERC or its staff. The Party shall notify the other Party to the LGIA when it is notified by FERC or its staff that a request to release Confidential Information has been received

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by FERC, at which time either of the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 CFR section 388.112.

- 22.1.11** Subject to the exception in Article 22.1.10, any information that a Party claims is competitively sensitive, commercial or financial information under this LGIA ("Confidential Information") shall not be disclosed by the other Party to any person not employed or retained by the other Party, except to the extent disclosure is: (i) required by law; (ii) reasonably deemed by the disclosing Party to be required to be disclosed in connection with a dispute between or among the Parties, or the defense of litigation or dispute; (iii) otherwise permitted by consent of the other Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; or (iv) necessary to fulfill its obligations under this LGIA or as a transmission service provider or a Control Area operator including disclosing the Confidential Information to an RTO or ISO or to a regional or national reliability organization. The Party asserting confidentiality shall notify the other Party in writing of the information it claims is confidential. Prior to any disclosures of the other Party's Confidential Information under this subparagraph, or if any third party or Governmental Authority makes any request or demand for any of the information described in this subparagraph, the disclosing Party agrees to promptly notify the other Party in writing and agrees to assert confidentiality and cooperate with the other Party in seeking to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure by confidentiality agreement, protective order or other reasonable measures.

Article 23. Environmental Releases

- 23.1** Each Party shall notify the other Party, first orally and then in writing, of the release of any Hazardous Substances, any asbestos or lead abatement activities, or any type of remediation activities related to the Large Generating Facility or the Interconnection Facilities, each of which may reasonably be expected to affect the other Party. The notifying Party shall: (i) provide the notice as soon as practicable, provided such Party makes a good faith effort to provide the notice no later than twenty-four hours after such Party becomes aware of the occurrence; and (ii) promptly furnish to the other Party copies of any publicly available reports filed with any Governmental Authorities addressing such events.
- 23.2** Each Party shall remedy as soon as practicable all releases of Hazardous Substances brought to, or created at, real property it owns underlying the Large Generating Facility or Interconnection Facilities, and any such substances migrating from real property it owns at the Large Generating Facility site. The Party that caused the release shall bear the costs of the remedial action, which shall meet applicable Federal and state environmental standards at the time of the action. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, Federal and state supervision, remedial action plans, removal and remedial actions, and negotiation of voluntary and judicial agreements required to meet such environmental standards.

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- 23.3** The Parties agree to comply fully with the substantive requirements of all applicable Federal, state and local environmental laws in the performance of their obligations hereunder, and to mitigate and abate adverse environmental impacts accordingly.

Article 24. Information Requirements

- 24.1 Information Acquisition.** Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer shall submit specific information regarding the electrical characteristics of their respective facilities to each other as described below and in accordance with Applicable Reliability Standards.

- 24.2 Information Submission by Transmission Provider.** Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to submit to Interconnection Customer no later than one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to Trial Operation the information necessary to allow Interconnection Customer to select equipment and meet any system protection and stability requirements, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties. On a monthly basis Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer a status report on the construction and installation of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, including, but not limited to, the following information: (1) progress to date; (2) a description of the activities since the last report (3) a description of the action items for the next period; and (4) the delivery status of equipment ordered.

- 24.3 Updated Information Submission by Interconnection Customer.** The updated information submission by Interconnection Customer, including manufacturer information, shall occur no later than one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days prior to the Trial Operation. Interconnection Customer shall submit a completed copy of the Large Generating Facility data requirements contained in Appendix 1 to the LGIP. It shall also include any additional information provided to Transmission Provider for the Feasibility and Facilities Study. Information in this submission shall be the most current Large Generating Facility design or expected performance data. Information submitted for stability models shall be compatible with Transmission Provider standard models. If there is no compatible model, Interconnection Customer will work with a consultant mutually agreed to by the Parties to develop and supply a standard model and associated information.

If Interconnection Customer's data is materially different from what was originally provided to Transmission Provider pursuant to the Interconnection Study Agreement between Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, then Transmission Provider will conduct appropriate studies to determine the impact on Transmission Provider Transmission System based on the actual data submitted pursuant to this Article 24.3. The Interconnection Customer shall not begin Trial Operation until such studies are completed.

- 24.4 Information Supplementation.** Prior to the Operation Date, the Parties shall supplement their information submissions described above in this Article 24 with any and all "as-built" Large Generating Facility information or "as-tested" performance

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information that differs from the initial submissions or, alternatively, written confirmation that no such differences exist. The Interconnection Customer shall conduct tests on the Large Generating Facility as required by Good Utility Practice such as an open circuit "step voltage" test on the Large Generating Facility to verify proper operation of the Large Generating Facility's automatic voltage regulator.

Unless otherwise agreed, the test conditions shall include: (1) Large Generating Facility at synchronous speed; (2) automatic voltage regulator on and in voltage control mode; and (3) a five percent change in Large Generating Facility terminal voltage initiated by a change in the voltage regulators reference voltage. Interconnection Customer shall provide validated test recordings showing the responses of Large Generating Facility terminal and field voltages. In the event that direct recordings of these voltages is impractical, recordings of other voltages or currents that mirror the response of the Large Generating Facility's terminal or field voltage are acceptable if information necessary to translate these alternate quantities to actual Large Generating Facility terminal or field voltages is provided. Large Generating Facility testing shall be conducted and results provided to Transmission Provider for each individual generating unit in a station.

Subsequent to the Operation Date, Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider any information changes due to equipment replacement, repair, or adjustment. Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer any information changes due to equipment replacement, repair or adjustment in the directly connected substation or any adjacent Transmission Provider-owned substation that may affect Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities equipment ratings, protection or operating requirements. The Parties shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide such information no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after the date of the equipment replacement, repair or adjustment.

Article 25. Information Access and Audit Rights

- 25.1 Information Access.** Each Party (the "disclosing Party") shall make available to the other Party information that is in the possession of the disclosing Party and is necessary in order for the other Party to: (i) verify the costs incurred by the disclosing Party for which the other Party is responsible under this LGIA; and (ii) carry out its obligations and responsibilities under this LGIA. The Parties shall not use such information for purposes other than those set forth in this Article 25.1 and to enforce their rights under this LGIA.
- 25.2 Reporting of Non-Force Majeure Events.** Each Party (the "notifying Party") shall notify the other Party when the notifying Party becomes aware of its inability to comply with the provisions of this LGIA for a reason other than a Force Majeure event. The Parties agree to cooperate with each other and provide necessary information regarding such inability to comply, including the date, duration, reason for the inability to comply, and corrective actions taken or planned to be taken with respect to such inability to comply. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notification, cooperation or information

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provided under this article shall not entitle the Party receiving such notification to allege a cause for anticipatory breach of this LGIA.

25.3 Audit Rights. Subject to the requirements of confidentiality under Article 22 of this LGIA, each Party shall have the right, during normal business hours, and upon prior reasonable notice to the other Party, to audit at its own expense the other Party's accounts and records pertaining to either Party's performance or either Party's satisfaction of obligations under this LGIA. Such audit rights shall include audits of the other Party's costs, calculation of invoiced amounts, Transmission Provider's efforts to allocate responsibility for the provision of reactive support to the Transmission System, Transmission Provider's efforts to allocate responsibility for interruption or reduction of generation on the Transmission System, and each Party's actions in an Emergency Condition. Any audit authorized by this article shall be performed at the offices where such accounts and records are maintained and shall be limited to those portions of such accounts and records that relate to each Party's performance and satisfaction of obligations under this LGIA. Each Party shall keep such accounts and records for a period equivalent to the audit rights periods described in Article 25.4.

25.4 Audit Rights Periods.

25.4.1 Audit Rights Period for Construction-Related Accounts and Records.

Accounts and records related to the design, engineering, procurement, and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades shall be subject to audit for a period of twenty-four months following Transmission Provider's issuance of a final invoice in accordance with Article 12.2.

25.4.2 Audit Rights Period for All Other Accounts and Records. Accounts and records related to either Party's performance or satisfaction of all obligations under this LGIA other than those described in Article 25.4.1 shall be subject to audit as follows: (i) for an audit relating to cost obligations, the applicable audit rights period shall be twenty-four months after the auditing Party's receipt of an invoice giving rise to such cost obligations; and (ii) for an audit relating to all other obligations, the applicable audit rights period shall be twenty-four months after the event for which the audit is sought.

25.5 Audit Results. If an audit by a Party determines that an overpayment or an underpayment has occurred, a notice of such overpayment or underpayment shall be given to the other Party together with those records from the audit which support such determination.

Article 26. Subcontractors

26.1 General. Nothing in this LGIA shall prevent a Party from utilizing the services of any subcontractor as it deems appropriate to perform its obligations under this LGIA; provided, however, that each Party shall require its subcontractors to comply with all

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applicable terms and conditions of this LGIA in providing such services and each Party shall remain primarily liable to the other Party for the performance of such subcontractor.

- 26.2 Responsibility of Principal.** The creation of any subcontract relationship shall not relieve the hiring Party of any of its obligations under this LGIA. The hiring Party shall be fully responsible to the other Party for the acts or omissions of any subcontractor the hiring Party hires as if no subcontract had been made; provided, however, that in no event shall Transmission Provider be liable for the actions or inactions of Interconnection Customer or its subcontractors with respect to obligations of Interconnection Customer under Article 5 of this LGIA. Any applicable obligation imposed by this LGIA upon the hiring Party shall be equally binding upon, and shall be construed as having application to, any subcontractor of such Party.
- 26.3 No Limitation by Insurance.** The obligations under this Article 26 will not be limited in any way by any limitation of subcontractor's insurance.

Article 27. Disputes

- 27.1 Submission.** In the event either Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with this LGIA or its performance, such Party (the "disputing Party") shall provide the other Party with written notice of the dispute or claim ("Notice of Dispute"). Such dispute or claim shall be referred to a designated senior representative of each Party for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Notice of Dispute by the other Party. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the other Party's receipt of the Notice of Dispute, such claim or dispute may, upon mutual agreement of the Parties, be submitted to arbitration and resolved in accordance with the arbitration procedures set forth below. In the event the Parties do not agree to submit such claim or dispute to arbitration, each Party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or at law consistent with the terms of this LGIA.
- 27.2 External Arbitration Procedures.** Any arbitration initiated under this LGIA shall be conducted before a single neutral arbitrator appointed by the Parties. If the Parties fail to agree upon a single arbitrator within ten (10) Calendar Days of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each Party shall choose one arbitrator who shall sit on a three-member arbitration panel. The two arbitrators so chosen shall within twenty (20) Calendar Days select a third arbitrator to chair the arbitration panel. In either case, the arbitrators shall be knowledgeable in electric utility matters, including electric transmission and bulk power issues, and shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with any party to the arbitration (except prior arbitration). The arbitrator(s) shall provide each of the Parties an opportunity to be heard and, except as otherwise provided herein, shall conduct the arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("Arbitration Rules") and any applicable FERC regulations or RTO rules; provided, however, in the

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event of a conflict between the Arbitration Rules and the terms of this Article 27, the terms of this Article 27 shall prevail.

- 27.3 Arbitration Decisions.** Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the arbitrator(s) shall render a decision within ninety (90) Calendar Days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and the reasons therefore. The arbitrator(s) shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of this LGIA and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of this Agreement in any manner. The decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be non-binding upon the Parties. The decision of the arbitrator(s) may be appealed solely on the grounds that the conduct of the arbitrator(s), or the decision itself, violated the standards set forth in the Federal Arbitration Act or the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act.
- 27.4 Costs.** Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration process and for the following costs, if applicable: (1) the cost of the arbitrator chosen by the Party to sit on the three member panel and one half of the cost of the third arbitrator chosen; or (2) one half the cost of the single arbitrator jointly chosen by the Parties.

Article 28. Representations, Warranties, and Covenants

- 28.1 General.** Each Party makes the following representations, warranties and covenants:

- 28.1.1 Good Standing.** Such Party is duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under Federal law or the laws of the state in which it is organized, formed, or incorporated, as applicable; that it is qualified to do business under Federal law or the laws of the state or states in which the Large Generating Facility, Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades owned by such Party, as applicable, are located; and that it has the corporate power and authority to own its properties, to carry on its business as now being conducted and to enter into this LGIA and carry out the transactions contemplated hereby and perform and carry out all covenants and obligations on its part to be performed under and pursuant to this LGIA.
- 28.1.2 Authority.** Such Party has the right, power and authority to enter into this LGIA, to become a Party hereto and to perform its obligations hereunder. This LGIA is a legal, valid and binding obligation of such Party, enforceable against such Party in accordance with its terms, except as the enforceability thereof may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and by general equitable principles (regardless of whether enforceability is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law).
- 28.1.3 No Conflict.** The execution, delivery and performance of this LGIA does not violate or conflict with the organizational or formation documents, or bylaws or operating agreement, of such Party, or any judgment, license, permit, order,

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material agreement or instrument applicable to or binding upon such Party or any of its assets.

- 28.1.4 Consent and Approval.** Such Party has sought or obtained, or, in accordance with this LGIA will seek or obtain, each consent, approval, authorization, order, or acceptance by any Governmental Authority in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of this LGIA, and it will provide to any Governmental Authority notice of any actions under this LGIA that are required by Applicable Laws and Regulations.

Article 29. Joint Operating Committee

- 29.1 Joint Operating Committee.** Except in the case of ISOs and RTOs, Transmission Provider shall constitute a Joint Operating Committee to coordinate operating and technical considerations of Interconnection Service. At least six (6) months prior to the expected Initial Synchronization Date, Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider shall each appoint one representative and one alternate to the Joint Operating Committee. Each Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider of its appointment in writing. Such appointments may be changed at any time by similar notice. The Joint Operating Committee shall meet as necessary, but not less than once each calendar year, to carry out the duties set forth herein. The Joint Operating Committee shall hold a meeting at the request of either Party, at a time and place agreed upon by the representatives. The Joint Operating Committee shall perform all of its duties consistent with the provisions of this LGIA. Each Party shall cooperate in providing to the Joint Operating Committee all information required in the performance of the Joint Operating Committee's duties. All decisions and agreements, if any, made by the Joint Operating Committee, shall be evidenced in writing. The duties of the Joint Operating Committee shall include the following:

- 29.1.1** Establish data requirements and operating record requirements.
- 29.1.2** Review the requirements, standards, and procedures for data acquisition equipment, protective equipment, and any other equipment or software.
- 29.1.3** Annually review the one (1) year forecast of maintenance and planned outage schedules of Transmission Provider's and Interconnection Customer's facilities at the Point of Interconnection.
- 29.1.4** Coordinate the scheduling of maintenance and planned outages on the Interconnection Facilities, the Large Generating Facility and other facilities that impact the normal operation of the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System.
- 29.1.5** Ensure that information is being provided by each Party regarding equipment availability.

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29.1.6 Perform such other duties as may be conferred upon it by mutual agreement of the Parties.

Article 30. Miscellaneous

30.1 Binding Effect. This LGIA and the rights and obligations hereof, shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the Parties hereto.

30.2 Conflicts. In the event of a conflict between the body of this LGIA and any attachment, appendices or exhibits hereto, the terms and provisions of the body of this LGIA shall prevail and be deemed the final intent of the Parties.

30.3 Rules of Interpretation. This LGIA, unless a clear contrary intention appears, shall be construed and interpreted as follows: (1) the singular number includes the plural number and vice versa; (2) reference to any person includes such person's successors and assigns but, in the case of a Party, only if such successors and assigns are permitted by this LGIA, and reference to a person in a particular capacity excludes such person in any other capacity or individually; (3) reference to any agreement (including this LGIA), document, instrument or tariff means such agreement, document, instrument, or tariff as amended or modified and in effect from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof and, if applicable, the terms hereof; (4) reference to any Applicable Laws and Regulations means such Applicable Laws and Regulations as amended, modified, codified, or reenacted, in whole or in part, and in effect from time to time, including, if applicable, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; (5) unless expressly stated otherwise, reference to any Article, Section or Appendix means such Article of this LGIA or such Appendix to this LGIA, or such Section to the LGIP or such Appendix to the LGIP, as the case may be; (6) "hereunder", "hereof", "herein", "hereto" and words of similar import shall be deemed references to this LGIA as a whole and not to any particular Article or other provision hereof or thereof; (7) "including" (and with correlative meaning "include") means including without limiting the generality of any description preceding such term; and (8) relative to the determination of any period of time, "from" means "from and including", "to" means "to but excluding" and "through" means "through and including".

30.4 Entire Agreement. This LGIA, including all Appendices and Schedules attached hereto, and also incorporating through reference Attachments J and K of Transmission Provider's Tariff as if they were a part hereof, constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties with reference to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous understandings or agreements, oral or written, between the Parties with respect to the subject matter of this LGIA. There are no other agreements, representations, warranties, or covenants which constitute any part of the consideration for, or any condition to, either Party's compliance with its obligations under this LGIA.

30.5 No Third Party Beneficiaries. This LGIA is not intended to and does not create rights, remedies, or benefits of any character whatsoever in favor of any persons, corporations, associations, or entities other than the Parties, and the obligations herein assumed are

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solely for the use and benefit of the Parties, their successors in interest and, where permitted, their assigns.

- 30.6 Waiver.** The failure of a Party to this LGIA to insist, on any occasion, upon strict performance of any provision of this LGIA will not be considered a waiver of any obligation, right, or duty of, or imposed upon, such Party.

Any waiver at any time by either Party of its rights with respect to this LGIA shall not be deemed a continuing waiver or a waiver with respect to any other failure to comply with any other obligation, right, duty of this LGIA. Termination or Default of this LGIA for any reason by Interconnection Customer shall not constitute a waiver of Interconnection Customer's legal rights to obtain an interconnection from Transmission Provider. Any waiver of this LGIA shall, if requested, be provided in writing.

- 30.7 Headings.** The descriptive headings of the various Articles of this LGIA have been inserted for convenience of reference only and are of no significance in the interpretation or construction of this LGIA.

- 30.8 Multiple Counterparts.** This LGIA may be executed in two or more counterparts, each of which is deemed an original but all constitute one and the same instrument.

- 30.9 Amendment.** The Parties may by mutual agreement amend this LGIA by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties.

- 30.10 Modification by the Parties.** The Parties may by mutual agreement amend the Appendices to this LGIA by a written instrument duly executed by the Parties. Such amendment shall become effective and a part of this LGIA upon satisfaction of all Applicable Laws and Regulations.

- 30.11** [This Article intentionally left blank.]

- 30.12 No Partnership.** This LGIA shall not be interpreted or construed to create an association, joint venture, agency relationship, or partnership between the Parties or to impose any partnership obligation or partnership liability upon either Party. Neither Party shall have any right, power or authority to enter into any agreement or undertaking for, or act on behalf of, or to act as or be an agent or representative of, or to otherwise bind, the other Party.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this LGIA in duplicate originals, each of which shall constitute and be an original effective Agreement between the Parties.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION

By _____

Title _____

Address _____

Date _____

(INTERCONNECTION CUSTOMER)

(SEAL)

By _____

Attest:

Title _____

By _____

Address _____

Title _____

Date _____

Appendix A to LGIA**Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades****1. Interconnection Facilities:****1.1 [insert Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities]:****1.2 [insert Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities]:****2. Network Upgrades:****2.1 [insert Stand Alone Network Upgrades]:****2.2 [insert Other Network Upgrades]:****3. Distribution Upgrades:****4. Contingent Facilities:****45. Point of Change of Ownership:****56. Point of Interconnection:****67. Upgrade Requirements on Affected System(s): [To be deleted if not applicable]**

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Appendix B to LGIA

Milestones

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Appendix C to LGIA

Interconnection Details

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Appendix D to LGIA

Security Arrangements Details

Infrastructure security of Transmission System equipment and operations and control hardware and software is essential to ensure day-to-day Transmission System reliability and operational security. FERC will expect all Transmission Providers, market participants, and Interconnection Customers interconnected to the Transmission System to comply with the recommendations offered by the National Infrastructure Advisory Council or its successor and, eventually, with best practice recommendations from the electric reliability authority. All public utilities will be expected to meet basic standards for system infrastructure and operational security, including physical, operational, and cyber-security practices.

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Appendix E to LGIA

Commercial Operation Date

This Appendix E is a part of the LGIA between Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer.

[Date]

[Transmission Provider Address]

Re: _____ Large Generating Facility

Dear _____:

On **[Date]** **[Interconnection Customer]** has completed Trial Operation of Unit No. ____.
This letter confirms that **[Interconnection Customer]** commenced Commercial Operation of Unit No. ____ at the Large Generating Facility, effective as of **[Date plus one day]**.

Thank you.

[Signature]

[Interconnection Customer Representative]

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Appendix F to LGIA

Addresses for Delivery of Notices and Billings

Notices:

Transmission Provider:

[To be supplied.]

Interconnection Customer:

[To be supplied.]

Billings and Payments:

Transmission Provider:

[To be supplied.]

Interconnection Customer:

[To be supplied.]

Alternative Forms of Delivery of Notices (telephone, facsimile or email):

Transmission Provider:

[To be supplied.]

Interconnection Customer:

[To be supplied.]

Appendix G to LGIA Interconnection Requirements For A Wind Generating Plant

This Appendix G sets forth requirements and provisions specific to a wind generating plant. All other requirements of this LGIA continue to apply to wind generating plant interconnections.

A. Technical Standards Applicable to a Wind Generating Plant

i. Low Voltage Ride-Through (LVRT) Capability

A wind generating plant shall be able to remain online during voltage disturbances up to the time periods and associated voltage levels set forth in the standard below. The LVRT standard provides for a transition period standard and a post-transition period standard.

Transition Period LVRT Standard

The transition period standard applies to wind generating plants subject to FERC Order 661 that have wind generating turbines subject to a wind turbine procurement contract executed prior to December 31, 2005, for delivery through 2007.

1. Wind generating plants are required to remain in-service during three-phase faults with normal clearing (which is a time period of approximately 4 – 9 cycles) and single line to ground faults with delayed clearing, and subsequent post-fault voltage recovery to prefault voltage unless clearing the fault effectively disconnects the generator from the system. The clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault will be specific to the wind generating plant substation location, as determined by and documented by the Transmission Provider. The maximum clearing time the wind generating plant shall be required to withstand for a three-phase fault shall be 9 cycles at a voltage as low as 0.15 p.u., as measured at the high side of the wind generating plant step-up transformer (i.e. the transformer that steps the voltage up to the transmission interconnection voltage or “GSU”), after which, if the fault remains following the location-specific normal clearing time for three-phase faults, the wind generating plant may disconnect from the transmission system.
2. This requirement does not apply to faults that would occur between the wind generator terminals and the high side of the GSU or to faults that would result in a voltage lower than 0.15 per unit on the high side of the GSU serving the facility.

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3. Wind generating plants may be tripped after the fault period if this action is intended as part of a special protection system.
4. Wind generating plants may meet the LVRT requirements of this standard by the performance of the generators or by installing additional equipment (e.g., Static VAR Compensator, etc.) within the wind generating plant or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment.
5. Existing individual generator units that are, or have been, interconnected to the network at the same location at the effective date of the Appendix G LVRT Standard are exempt from meeting the Appendix G LVRT Standard for the remaining life of the existing generation equipment. Existing individual generator units that are replaced are required to meet the Appendix G LVRT Standard.

Post-transition Period LVRT Standard

All wind generating plants subject to FERC Order No. 661 and not covered by the transition period described above must meet the following requirements:

1. Wind generating plants are required to remain in-service during three-phase faults with normal clearing (which is a time period of approximately 4 – 9 cycles) and single line to ground faults with delayed clearing, and subsequent post-fault voltage recovery to prefault voltage unless clearing the fault effectively disconnects the generator from the system. The clearing time requirement for a three-phase fault will be specific to the wind generating plant substation location, as determined by and documented by the Transmission Provider. The maximum clearing time the wind generating plant shall be required to withstand for a three-phase fault shall be 9 cycles after which, if the fault remains following the location-specific normal clearing time for three-phase faults, the wind generating plant may disconnect from the transmission system. A wind generating plant shall remain interconnected during such a fault on the transmission system for a voltage level as low as zero volts, as measured at the high voltage side of the wind GSU.
2. This requirement does not apply to faults that would occur between the wind generator terminals and the high side of the GSU.
3. Wind generating plants may be tripped after the fault period if this action is intended as part of a special protection system.
4. Wind generating plants may meet the LVRT requirements of this standard by the performance of the generators or by installing additional equipment (e.g., Static VAR Compensator) within the wind generating plant or by a combination of generator performance and additional equipment.

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5. Existing individual generator units that are, or have been, interconnected to the network at the same location at the effective date of the Appendix G LVRT Standard are exempt from meeting the Appendix G LVRT Standard for the remaining life of the existing generation equipment. Existing individual generator units that are replaced are required to meet the Appendix G LVRT Standard.

ii. Power Factor Design Criteria (Reactive Power)

The following reactive power requirements apply only to a newly interconnecting wind generating plant that has executed an Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement as of the initial effective date of Article 9.6.1.2 of this LGIA. A wind generating plant to which this provision applies shall maintain a power factor within the range of 0.95 leading to 0.95 lagging, measured at the Point of Interconnection as defined in this LGIA, if the Transmission Provider's Interconnection System Impact Study shows that such a requirement is necessary to ensure safety or reliability. The power factor range standard can be met by using, for example, power electronics designed to supply this level of reactive capability (taking into account any limitations due to voltage level, real power output, etc.) or fixed and switched capacitors if agreed to by the Transmission Provider, or a combination of the two. The Interconnection Customer shall not disable power factor equipment while the wind plant is in operation. Wind plants shall also be able to provide sufficient dynamic voltage support in lieu of the power system stabilizer and automatic voltage regulation at the generator excitation system if the Interconnection System Impact Study shows this to be required for system safety or reliability.

iii. Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Capability

The wind plant shall provide SCADA capability to transmit data and receive instructions from the Transmission Provider to protect system reliability. The Transmission Provider and the wind plant Interconnection Customer shall determine what SCADA information is essential for the proposed wind plant, taking into account the size of the plant and its characteristics, location, and importance in maintaining generation resource adequacy and transmission system reliability in its area.

FERC rendition of the electronically filed tariff records in Docket No. NJ21-00013-000

Filing Data:

CID: C000159

Filing Title: OATT_2021-1-20210917

Company Filing Identifier: 204

Type of Filing Code: 450

Associated Filing Identifier:

Tariff Title: Open Access Transmission Tariff

Tariff ID: 149

Payment Confirmation:

Suspension Motion: N

Tariff Record Data:

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

SECTION 1, Definitions, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: Section 1. Definitions

Tariff Record ID: 3808

Tariff Record Collation Value: 392000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3807

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

Section 1. Definitions

Adverse System Impact shall mean the negative effects due to technical or operational limits on conductors or equipment being exceeded that may compromise the safety and reliability of the electric system.

Affected System shall mean an electric system other than the Transmission Provider's Transmission System that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator shall mean the entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate shall mean, with respect to a corporation, partnership or other entity, each such other corporation, partnership or other entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such corporation, partnership or other entity.

Ancillary Services shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Applicable Laws and Regulations shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority.

Applicable Reliability Council shall mean the reliability council applicable to the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Applicable Reliability Standards shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the Applicable Reliability Council, and the Control Area of the Transmission System to which the

Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Base Case shall mean the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer.

Breach shall mean the failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Breaching Party shall mean a Party that is in Breach of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, excluding Federal Holidays.

Calendar Day shall mean any day including Saturday, Sunday or a Federal Holiday.

Clustering shall mean the process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Commercial Operation shall mean the status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date of a unit shall mean the date on which the Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Confidential Information shall mean any confidential, proprietary or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a Party, which is designated as confidential by the Party supplying the information, whether conveyed orally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise.

Contingent Facilities shall mean those unbuilt Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, and/or planned upgrades not yet in service upon which the Interconnection Request's costs, timing, and study findings are dependent, and if delayed or not built, could cause a need for Re-Studies of the Interconnection Request or a reassessment of the Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades and/or costs and timing. Contingent Facilities are identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Control Area shall mean an electrical system or systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry, capable of controlling generation to maintain its interchange schedule with other Control Areas and contributing to frequency regulation of the interconnection. A Control Area must be certified by an Applicable Reliability Council.

Default shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with Article 17 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Dispute Resolution shall mean the procedure for resolution of a dispute between the Parties in which they will first attempt to resolve the dispute on an informal basis.

Distribution System shall mean the Transmission Provider's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ among areas.

Distribution Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to effect Interconnection Customer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

Effective Date shall mean the date on which the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement becomes effective upon execution by the Parties.

Emergency Condition shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (2) that, in the case of a Transmission Provider, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the electric systems of others to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to possess black start capability.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to be eligible to deliver the Generating Facility's electric output using the existing firm or nonfirm capacity of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System on an as available basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement shall mean an agreement that authorizes the Transmission Provider to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

Environmental Law shall mean Applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment or natural resources.

Federal Power Act shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a et seq.

FERC shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) or its successor.

Force Majeure shall mean any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party's control. A Force Majeure event does not include acts of negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Party claiming Force Majeure.

Generating Facility shall mean Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's device for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request or the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, respectively, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

Generating Facility Capacity shall mean the net capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple energy production devices.

Good Utility Practice shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider, or any Affiliate thereof.

Hazardous Substances shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of "hazardous substances," "hazardous wastes," "hazardous materials," "hazardous constituents," "restricted hazardous materials," "extremely hazardous substances," "toxic substances," "radioactive substances," "contaminants," "pollutants," "toxic pollutants" or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Initial Synchronization Date shall mean the date upon which the Generating Facility is initially synchronized and upon which Trial Operation begins.

In-Service Date shall mean the date upon which the Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.

Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including the Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

Interconnection Facilities shall mean the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. The scope of the study is defined in Section 8 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 4 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study shall mean a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System, the scope of which is described in Section 6 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in

Appendix 2 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Request shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Service shall mean the service provided by the Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling it to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Interconnection Service Level shall mean the maximum amount of electrical output (MW) requested by the Interconnection Customer to be injected at the Point of Interconnection.

Interconnection Study shall mean any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study shall mean an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the Adverse System Impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 3 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Joint Operating Committee shall be a group made up of representatives from Interconnection Customers and the Transmission Provider to coordinate operating and technical considerations of Interconnection Service.

Large Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility having a Generating Facility Capacity of more than 20 MW.

Loss shall mean any and all losses relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other

obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other Party's performance, or non-performance of its obligations under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement on behalf of the indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnifying Party.

Material Modification shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Metering Equipment shall mean all metering equipment installed or to be installed at the Generating Facility pursuant to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement at the metering points, including but not limited to instrument transformers, MWh-meters, data acquisition equipment, transducers, remote terminal unit, communications equipment, phone lines, and fiber optics.

NERC shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Council or its successor organization.

Network Resource shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer's Network Load on a non-interruptible basis.

Network Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Large Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System (1) in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an RTO or ISO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as Network Resources. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Network Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to accommodate the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Notice of Dispute shall mean a written notice of a dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement or its performance.

Optional Interconnection Study shall mean a sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 5 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

Party or Parties shall mean Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner, Interconnection

Customer or any combination of the above.

Permissible Technological Advancement shall mean modification to equipment that: (1) results in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technology change; (2) does not cause any reliability concerns; (3) does not degrade the electrical characteristics of the generating equipment, e.g., the ratings, impedances, efficiencies, capabilities, and performance of the equipment under steady-state and dynamic conditions; and (4) does not have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date, and is therefore not a Material Modification. A Permissible Technological Advancement is a change in equipment that may achieve cost or grid performance efficiencies, and it may include turbines, inverters, plant supervisory controls or other devices that could affect a Generating Facility's ability to provide Ancillary Services but does not include changes in generation technology type or fuel type (e.g., wind to solar or natural gas to wind).

Point of Change of Ownership shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities.

Point of Interconnection shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Provisional Interconnection Service shall mean Interconnection Service provided by Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling that Transmission System to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.

Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall mean the interconnection agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between Transmission Provider and/or the Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.

Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by the Transmission Provider.

Reasonable Efforts shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Scoping Meeting shall mean the meeting between representatives of the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative

interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Site Control shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Generating Facility; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

Small Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility that has a Generating Facility Capacity of no more than 20 MW.

Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall mean Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the Transmission System during their construction. Both the Transmission Provider and the Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. If the Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer disagree about whether a particular Network Upgrade is a Stand Alone Network Upgrade, the Transmission Provider must provide the Interconnection Customer a written technical explanation outlining why the Transmission Provider does not consider the Network Upgrade to be a Stand Alone Network Upgrade within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of its determination.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA) shall mean the form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that is included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP) shall mean the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that are included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Surplus Interconnection Service shall mean any unneeded portion of Interconnection Service established in a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized, the total amount of Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection would remain the same.

Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall mean the agreement for Surplus Interconnection Service established among the Transmission Provider, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, and the existing Interconnection Customer at the Point of Interconnection if that entity or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer. The Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for Surplus Interconnection Service purposes.

Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall mean either the Interconnection Customer to the original LGIA with unneeded Interconnection Service or the entity that proposes to utilize

Surplus Interconnection Service.

Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study shall mean the study performed in situations where additional Interconnection Facilities are identified by the Transmission Provider as being required to support the requested Surplus Interconnection Service.

Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the agreement for conducting the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study. The Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement shall be similar in form to Appendix 4 of this LGIP.

Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider consisting of reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies necessary for the Transmission Provider to demonstrate reliable operation of the Surplus Interconnection Service on the Transmission System.

Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the agreement for conducting the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study. The Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement shall be similar in form to Appendix 3 of this LGIP.

Surplus Interconnection Service Request shall mean a request for Surplus Interconnection Service submitted by a Surplus Interconnection Service Customer.

System Protection Facilities shall mean the equipment, including necessary protection signal communications equipment, required to protect (1) the Transmission Provider's Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring at the Generating Facility and (2) the Generating Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbances occurring on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System or on other delivery systems or other generating systems to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected.

Tariff shall mean the Transmission Provider's Tariff through which open access transmission service and Interconnection Service are offered, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

Transmission Owner shall mean an entity that owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection and may be a Party to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to the extent necessary.

Transmission Provider shall mean the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates transmission or distribution facilities used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. The term Transmission Provider should be read to include the Transmission Owner when the Transmission Owner is separate from the Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment owned, controlled, or operated by the Transmission Provider from the Point of Change of Ownership to

the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Transmission System shall mean the facilities owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner that are used to provide transmission service under the Tariff.

Trial Operation shall mean the period during which Interconnection Customer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Generating Facility prior to Commercial Operation.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

2.3, Base Case Data, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 2.3 Base Case Data.

Tariff Record ID: 4388

Tariff Record Collation Value: 396800 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 4384

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

2.3 Base Case Data.

Transmission Provider shall maintain base power flow, short circuit and stability databases, including all underlying assumptions, and contingency list on either its OASIS site or a password-protected website, subject to confidentiality provisions in LGIP Section 13.1. In addition, Transmission Provider shall maintain network models and underlying assumptions on either its OASIS site or a password-protected website. Such network models and underlying assumptions should reasonably represent those used during the most recent interconnection study for which the Interconnection Customer has a valid Interconnection Request and be representative of current system conditions with assumed higher queued generation and transmission additions. If Transmission Provider posts this information on a password-protected website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site. Transmission Provider is permitted to require that Interconnection Customers, OASIS site users and password-protected website users sign a confidentiality agreement before the release of commercially sensitive information or Critical Energy Infrastructure Information in the Base Case data. Such databases and lists, hereinafter referred to as Base Cases, shall include all (i) generation projects and (ii) transmission projects, including merchant transmission projects that are proposed for the Transmission System for which a transmission expansion plan has been submitted and approved by the applicable authority.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.1, General, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.1 General. An Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider an Interconnection Request in the form of Appendix 1 to this LGIP and a refundable deposit of \$10,000. Transmission Provider shall apply the deposit toward the cost of

Tariff Record ID: 3814

Tariff Record Collation Value: 398000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.1 General.

An Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider an Interconnection Request in the form of Appendix 1 to this LGIP and a refundable deposit of \$10,000. Transmission Provider shall apply the deposit toward the cost of the Scoping Meeting and an Interconnection Feasibility Study. Interconnection Customer shall submit a separate Interconnection Request for each site and may submit multiple Interconnection Requests for a single site. Interconnection Customer must submit a deposit with each Interconnection Request even when more than one request is submitted for a single site. An Interconnection Request to evaluate one site at two different voltage levels shall be treated as two Interconnection Requests.

At Interconnection Customer's option, Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will identify alternative Point(s) of Interconnection and configurations at the Scoping Meeting to evaluate in this process and attempt to eliminate alternatives in a reasonable fashion given resources and information available. Interconnection Customer will select the definitive Point(s) of Interconnection to be studied no later than the execution of the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement.

Interconnection Customer may request an Interconnection Service Level below the Generating Facility Capacity. These requests for Interconnection Service shall be studied at the Interconnection Service Level requested for purposes of Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, and associated costs, but may be subject to other studies at the full Generating Facility Capacity to ensure safety and reliability of the system, with the study costs borne by the Interconnection Customer. If after the additional studies are complete, Transmission Provider determines that additional Network Upgrades are necessary, then Transmission Provider must: (1) specify which additional Network Upgrade costs are based on which studies; and (2) provide a detailed explanation of why the additional Network Upgrades are necessary. Any Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs required for safety and reliability also will be borne by the Interconnection Customer. Interconnection Customers may be subject to additional control technologies as well as testing and validation of those technologies consistent with Article 6 of the LGIA. The necessary control technologies and protection systems shall be established in Appendix C of the executed LGIA. The provisions related to requests and studies for an Interconnection Service Level below the Generating Facility Capacity are set forth in Sections 3.1, 6.3, 7.3, and 8.2 of this LGIP, and in Section 5.j of Appendix 1 to this LGIP.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.2, Identification of Types of Interconnection Services, 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.2 Identification of Types of Interconnection Services. At the time the Interconnection Request is submitted, Interconnection Customer must request either Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service, as

Tariff Record ID: 3815

Tariff Record Collation Value: 399000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.2 Identification of Types of Interconnection Services.

At the time the Interconnection Request is submitted, Interconnection Customer must request

either Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service, as described; provided, however, any Interconnection Customer requesting Network Resource Interconnection Service may also request that it be concurrently studied for Energy Resource Interconnection Service, up to the point when an Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement is executed. Interconnection Customer may then elect to proceed with Network Resource Interconnection Service or to proceed under a lower Interconnection Service Level to the extent that only certain upgrades will be completed.

3.2.1 Energy Resource Interconnection Service.

3.2.1.1 The Product. Energy Resource Interconnection Service allows Interconnection Customer to connect the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System and be eligible to deliver the Large Generating Facility's output using the existing firm or non-firm capacity of the Transmission System on an "as available" basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service does not in and of itself convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery.

3.2.1.2 The Study. The study consists of short circuit/fault duty, steady state (thermal and voltage) and stability analyses. The short circuit/fault duty analysis would identify direct Interconnection Facilities required and the Network Upgrades necessary to address short circuit issues associated with the Interconnection Facilities. The stability and steady state studies would identify necessary upgrades to allow full output of the proposed Large Generating Facility and would also identify the maximum allowed output, at the time the study is performed, of the interconnecting Large Generating Facility without requiring additional Network Upgrades.

3.2.2 Network Resource Interconnection Service.

3.2.2.1 The Product. Transmission Provider must conduct the necessary studies and construct the Network Upgrades needed to integrate the Large Generating Facility (1) in a manner comparable to that in which Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an ISO or RTO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as Network Resources. Network Resource Interconnection Service allows Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility to be designated as a Network Resource, up to the Large Generating Facility's full output, on the same basis as existing Network Resources interconnected to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, and to be studied as a Network Resource on the assumption that such a designation will occur.

3.2.2.2 The Study. The Interconnection Study for Network Resource Interconnection Service shall assure that Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility meets the requirements for Network Resource Interconnection Service and as a general matter, that such Large Generating Facility's interconnection is also studied with Transmission Provider's Transmission System at peak load, under a variety of severely stressed conditions, to determine whether, with the Large Generating Facility at full output, the aggregate of generation in the local area can be delivered to the aggregate of load on Transmission Provider's Transmission System, consistent with Transmission Provider's reliability criteria and procedures. This approach assumes that some portion of existing Network Resources are displaced by the output

of Interconnection Customer's Large Generating Facility. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey any right to deliver electricity to any specific customer or Point of Delivery. The Transmission Provider may also study the Transmission System under non-peak load conditions. However, upon request by the Interconnection Customer, the Transmission Provider must explain in writing to the Interconnection Customer why the study of non-peak load conditions is required for reliability purposes.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.3, Utilization of Surplus Interconnection Service, 0.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.3 Utilization of Surplus Interconnection Service

Tariff Record ID: 7364

Tariff Record Collation Value: 399500 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: NEW

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.3 Utilization of Surplus Interconnection Service.

Transmission Provider's process in this Section 3.3 allows an Interconnection Customer to utilize or transfer Surplus Interconnection Service at an existing Point of Interconnection. The original Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates shall have priority to utilize Surplus Interconnection Service. If the existing Interconnection Customer or one of its affiliates does not exercise its priority, then that service may be made available to other potential Interconnection Customers.

3.3.1 Surplus Interconnection Service Requests.

Surplus Interconnection Service Requests may be made by the existing Interconnection Customer whose Generating Facility is already interconnected or one of its affiliates. Surplus Interconnection Service Requests also may be made by another Interconnection Customer. Transmission Provider shall provide a process for evaluating Interconnection Requests for Surplus Interconnection Service. Studies for Surplus Interconnection Service shall consist of reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies. Steady-state (thermal/voltage) analyses may be performed as necessary to ensure that all required reliability conditions are studied. If the Surplus Interconnection Service was not studied under off-peak conditions, off-peak steady state analyses shall be performed to the required level necessary to demonstrate reliable operation of the Surplus Interconnection Service. If the original Interconnection System Impact Study is not available for the Surplus Interconnection Service, both off-peak and peak analysis may need to be performed for the existing Generating Facility associated with the Surplus Interconnection Service Request. The reactive power, short circuit/fault duty, stability, and steady-state analyses for Surplus Interconnection Service will identify any additional Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades necessary.

All notifications and requests for Surplus Interconnection Service shall be submitted utilizing Appendix 1 to this LGIP and in accordance with Transmission Provider's business practice(s) posted on its OASIS website, and shall be processed outside of the interconnection queue. In order to deem a Surplus Interconnection Service Request valid and complete, a deposit of \$25,000 must be received by Transmission Provider. The Surplus Interconnection Service Request shall be reviewed to determine whether it qualifies as such, including but not limited to

whether the existing Point of Interconnection has unused capacity equal to or greater than the requested surplus capacity. Transmission Provider will notify the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer as to whether its Surplus Interconnection Service Request is valid, as further described in Section 3.3.2 below. If the Surplus Interconnection Service Request is not valid, the notification to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will include an explanation of why it is not valid. Once a Surplus Interconnection Service Request has been deemed valid, Transmission Provider will assign a unique identification number, distinct from the numbers assigned for the existing interconnection queue, for the purpose of tracking the Surplus Interconnection Service Request and assigning priority in relation to other Surplus Interconnection Service Requests.

3.3.2 Customer Identification.

If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is not the existing Interconnection Customer at the Point of Interconnection (Existing Customer) or an affiliate of the Existing Customer, Transmission Provider will contact the Existing Customer and inform it that a Surplus Interconnection Service Request has been made that will potentially impact its existing LGIA.

3.3.2.1 If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is not the Existing Customer or an affiliate of the Existing Customer, the following conditions must be met for the Surplus Interconnection Service Request to be considered valid:

- (a) The Existing Customer must agree in writing to allow the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer to use the Surplus Interconnection Service; and
- (b) The Existing Customer shall stipulate the amount of Surplus Interconnection Service that is available and when that service is available, and shall describe any other conditions under which Surplus Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection may be used.

3.3.3 Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study.

3.3.3.1 Within ten (10) Business Days following notification of a valid application for Surplus Interconnection Service, Transmission Provider will tender to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement, which includes a good faith estimate of the estimated timeframe for completing the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study. The Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement shall specify that the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is responsible for the actual cost of the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study.

3.3.3.2 The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall execute and deliver the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt, together with an additional \$25,000 deposit to be used in preparation of the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study and report.

3.3.3.3 Transmission Provider will evaluate the original Interconnection System Impact Study for the existing service at the Point of Interconnection to determine its suitability for use in the

evaluation of the Surplus Interconnection Service Request. In addition, if required, Transmission Provider will perform those analyses described in Section 3.3.1 to evaluate the capability at the existing Point of Interconnection for Surplus Interconnection Service. These analyses will identify any required Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, or necessary control technologies.

3.3.3.4 Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Surplus Interconnection Service study(ies) described in this Section 3.3.3 within ninety (90) Calendar Days. If Transmission Provider anticipates that the Surplus Interconnection Service study(ies) will not be completed within the required time, the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will be notified and provided an estimate of the expected date of completion. After the completion of the study(ies), Transmission Provider will provide the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a report indicating what Interconnection Facilities and necessary control technologies, if any, will be required to provide Surplus Interconnection Service. If any additional Network Upgrades are identified as being required for Surplus Interconnection Service, the Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be denied, and the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer may submit a new Interconnection Request in accordance with Section 3.4 of this LGIP.

Transmission Provider is required to perform an environmental review of the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, including review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., insofar as the Surplus Interconnection Service Request pertains to the interconnection of a Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, requires the construction of Interconnection Facilities. Therefore, Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to tender, within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of providing an Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study report to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, an environmental review agreement authorizing Transmission Provider, at the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's expense, to perform an environmental review of the proposed interconnection, including review under NEPA, and setting forth the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's responsibilities in connection with such environmental review. The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall execute the environmental review agreement and return it, along with the required funds set forth in the agreement, to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the final version offered for execution. If an executed environmental review agreement and the required funds are not provided in the manner set forth above, the Surplus Interconnection Service Request shall be deemed withdrawn. A Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall have no right to cure the failure to deliver the executed environmental review agreement or the required funds in the timeframe identified above. If the costs incurred by Transmission Provider are less than the deposit submitted by the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer, Transmission Provider will refund the difference, without interest, as soon as the necessary vouchers may be prepared. In addition, if at any time prior to the issuance of Transmission Provider's final NEPA decisional document the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer fails to comply with the terms of the environmental review agreement, Transmission Provider reserves the right to deem the Surplus Interconnection Service Request withdrawn.

If no Interconnection Facilities or necessary control technologies are required, the Surplus

Interconnection Service Customer will have thirty (30) Calendar Days after receiving the report to determine if it will negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement. If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer does not seek to negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, its Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be deemed withdrawn.

3.3.4 Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study.

3.3.4.1 If the Surplus Interconnection Service System Impact Study report developed under Section 3.3.3 above identifies any Interconnection Facilities and/or control technologies as necessary for the utilization of the Surplus Interconnection Service, Transmission Provider will tender to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement simultaneously with the delivery of the report. The Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement shall provide that the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall compensate Transmission Provider for the actual cost of the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study.

3.3.4.2 The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall execute and deliver the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt, together with an additional \$50,000 deposit to be used in preparation of the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study and report.

3.3.4.3 Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study and issue the report within ninety (90) Calendar Days after the receipt of the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study Agreement and required study deposit, with a +/- 20 percent cost estimate contained in the report. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study within the time required, it will notify the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.

3.3.4.4 The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer will have thirty (30) Calendar Days after receiving the Surplus Interconnection Service Facilities Study report to determine if it will negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement. If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer does not seek to negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, its Surplus Interconnection Service Request will be deemed withdrawn.

3.3.5 Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement.

3.3.5.1 If the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer requests to negotiate a Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement as provided for in Sections 3.3.3.4 or 3.3.4.4 above, Transmission Provider will tender to the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer a draft Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement within sixty (60) Calendar Days. The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer and Existing Customer (if the Existing Customer or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer) shall provide comments to Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days following receipt of the draft Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement.

3.3.5.2 Transmission Provider, the Existing Customer (if the Existing Customer or its affiliate is not the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer), and the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer shall coordinate as necessary to establish the necessary conditions of Surplus Interconnection Service, such as the term of operation, the limitation on total combined Generating Facility Capacity at the Point of Interconnection, if applicable, and the mode of operation for energy production (i.e., common or singular operation), and to establish the roles and responsibilities of the Parties for maintaining the operation of the Interconnection Facilities.

3.3.5.3 Transmission Provider shall decide whether to offer to the applicable Parties a final Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement based on the conclusions Transmission Provider reaches in a record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, concerning the Surplus Interconnection Service Request; provided, that this decision shall not be subject to dispute resolution. If Transmission Provider decides to offer a final Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to do so with thirty (30) Calendar Days after the relevant record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, has been completed.

If Transmission Provider decides to offer a final Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, Transmission Provider shall have that final agreement executed by the applicable Parties.

3.3.6 Conditions Applicable to Surplus Interconnection Service.

3.3.6.1 Surplus Interconnection Service shall only be available at the pre-existing Point of Interconnection of the Existing Customer.

3.3.6.2 Surplus Interconnection Service may be offered under a variety of circumstances, including, for example, on a continuous basis (i.e., a specific number of MW of Surplus Interconnection Service always available for use by a co-located Generating Facility) or on a scheduled, periodic basis (i.e., a specified number of MW available intermittently). This includes situations where existing Generating Facilities operate infrequently (e.g., peaking units) or often operate below their full Generating Facility Capacity (e.g., variable energy resources).

3.3.6.3 Surplus Interconnection Service cannot be offered until all facilities required for the Existing Customer's Interconnection Service (including all Contingent Facilities) are constructed and in service.

3.3.6.4 Surplus Interconnection Service cannot be offered if the Existing Customer's Generating Facility is scheduled to retire and permanently cease Commercial Operation before the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Generating Facility begins Commercial Operation.

Furthermore, Surplus Interconnection Service generally shall no longer be available when the Existing Customer's Generating Facility retires and permanently ceases Commercial Operation. However, in accordance with the requirements set forth in Order No. 845, et seq., Transmission Provider will permit a limited continuation of Surplus Interconnection Service for up to one (1) year after such retirement and cessation when the following conditions are met:

(a) The Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Generating Facility was studied by Transmission Provider for sole operation at the Point of Interconnection at the time of the interconnection of the Surplus Service Interconnection customer; and

(b) The Existing Customer (which is also now the retiring Interconnection Customer) agreed in writing that the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer may continue to operate at either its limited share of the Existing Customer's Generating Facility Capacity in the Existing Customer's LGIA, as reflected in its Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement, or at any level below such limit upon the retirement and permanent cessation of Commercial Operation of the Existing Customer's Generating Facility.

If both these conditions are not met, then the Surplus Interconnection Service Agreement shall be drafted to, and shall, terminate simultaneously with the termination of the Existing Customer's LGIA from which the associated Surplus Interconnection Service is provided.

Interconnection Customers are under no obligation to choose Surplus Interconnection Service rather than seeking their own stand-alone Interconnection Service directly from Transmission Provider. Consequently, Interconnection Customers requiring greater up-front assurance that their Interconnection Service will not be affected by the retirement of another Generating Facility should carefully consider whether Surplus Interconnection Service is the correct service for their particular needs.

3.3.6.5 If the Existing Customer's LGIA provides for Energy Resource Interconnection Service, any associated Surplus Interconnection Service Requests may only be for Energy Resource Interconnection Service. If the Existing Customer's LGIA provides for Network Resource Interconnection Service, any associated Surplus Interconnection Service Requests may be for either Energy Resource Interconnection Service or Network Resource Interconnection Service.

3.3.6.6 If the use of Surplus Interconnection Service increases the total Generating Facility Capacity at a Point of Interconnection, the total combined Generating Facility Capacity at that Point of Interconnection for both the Existing Customer and the Surplus Interconnection Service Customer is limited to and shall not exceed the maximum Interconnection Service Level allowed under the Existing Customer's LGIA.

3.3.6.7 The use of Surplus Interconnection Service does not convey any promise of or right to transmission service.

3.3.7 Dispute Resolution.

In the case of disagreement between the Parties involved in this Surplus Interconnection Service process, all dispute resolution procedures are available, including that: the Parties may submit a Notice of Dispute pursuant to Subsection 13.5.1 of this LGIP; the Parties may reach mutual agreement to pursue the arbitration process under Section 13.5 of this LGIP; or the Parties may file a request for non-binding dispute resolution pursuant to Subsection 13.5.5 of this LGIP.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.4, Valid Interconnection Request, 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.4 Valid Interconnection Request.3.3.1Initiating an Interconnection Request.To initiate an Interconnection Request, Interconnection Customer must submit all of the following i a \$10,000 deposit, ii a completed application in the form of

Tariff Record ID: 3816

Tariff Record Collation Value: 400000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.4 Valid Interconnection Request.

3.4.1 Initiating an Interconnection Request.

To initiate an Interconnection Request, Interconnection Customer must submit all of the following: (i) a \$10,000 deposit, (ii) a completed application in the form of Appendix 1, and (iii) demonstration of Site Control or a posting of an additional deposit of \$10,000. Such deposits shall be applied toward the Scoping Meeting and any Interconnection Studies pursuant to the Interconnection Request. If Interconnection Customer demonstrates Site Control within the cure period specified in Section 3.4.3 after submitting its Interconnection Request, the additional deposit shall be refundable; otherwise, all such deposit(s), additional and initial, become non-refundable.

The expected In-Service Date of the new Large Generating Facility or increase in capacity of the existing Generating Facility shall be no more than the process window for the regional expansion planning period (or in the absence of a regional planning process, the process window for Transmission Provider's expansion planning period) not to exceed seven years from the date the Interconnection Request is received by Transmission Provider, unless Interconnection Customer demonstrates that engineering, permitting and construction of the new Large Generating Facility or increase in capacity of the existing Generating Facility will take longer than the regional expansion planning period. The In-Service Date may succeed the date the Interconnection Request is received by Transmission Provider by a period up to ten years, or longer where Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider agree, such agreement not to be unreasonably withheld.

3.4.2 Acknowledgment of Interconnection Request.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to acknowledge receipt of the Interconnection Request within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the request and attach a copy of the received Interconnection Request to the acknowledgement.

3.4.3 Deficiencies in Interconnection Request.

An Interconnection Request will not be considered to be a valid request until all items in Section 3.4.1 have been received by Transmission Provider. If an Interconnection Request fails to meet the requirements set forth in Section 3.4.1, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to notify Interconnection Customer within five (5) Business Days of receipt of the initial Interconnection Request of the reasons for such failure and that the Interconnection Request does

not constitute a valid request. Interconnection Customer shall provide Transmission Provider the additional requested information needed to constitute a valid request within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of such notice. Failure by Interconnection Customer to comply with this Section 3.4.3 shall be treated in accordance with Section 3.7.

3.4.4 Scoping Meeting.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to establish within ten (10) Business Days after receipt of a valid Interconnection Request a date agreeable to Interconnection Customer for the Scoping Meeting.

The purpose of the Scoping Meeting shall be to discuss alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data that would reasonably be expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will bring to the meeting such technical data, including, but not limited to: (i) general facility loadings, (ii) general instability issues, (iii) general short circuit issues, (iv) general voltage issues, and (v) general reliability issues as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer will also bring to the meeting personnel and other resources as may be reasonably required to accomplish the purpose of the meeting in the time allocated for the meeting. On the basis of the meeting, Interconnection Customer shall designate its Point of Interconnection, pursuant to Section 6.1, and one or more available alternative Point(s) of Interconnection. The duration of the meeting shall be sufficient to accomplish its purpose.

3.4.5 Environmental Review Agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender, within 15 Calendar Days of providing an Interconnection System Impact Study report to Interconnection Customer, an environmental review agreement authorizing Transmission Provider, at Interconnection Customer's expense, to perform environmental review of the proposed interconnection, including review under NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., as amended, and setting forth Interconnection Customer's responsibilities in connection with such environmental review. Interconnection Customer shall execute the environmental review agreement and return it, along with the required funds set forth in the agreement, to the Transmission Provider within 30 Calendar Days of receipt of the final version offered for execution. If an executed environmental review agreement and the required funds are not provided in the manner set forth above, the Interconnection Request shall be deemed withdrawn. An Interconnection Customer shall have no right to cure the failure to deliver the executed environmental review agreement or the required funds in the timeframe identified above. If the costs incurred by Transmission Provider are less than the deposit submitted by Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall refund the difference, without interest, as soon as the necessary vouchers may be prepared. In addition, if at any time prior to the issuance of Transmission Provider's final NEPA decisional document the Interconnection Customer fails to comply with the terms of the environmental review agreement, Transmission Provider reserves the right to deem the Interconnection Request withdrawn.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.5, OASIS Posting, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.5 OASIS Posting. Transmission Provider will maintain on its OASIS a list of all Interconnection Requests. The list will identify, for each Interconnection Request i the maximum summer and winter megawatt electrical output; ii the location

Tariff Record ID: 3817

Tariff Record Collation Value: 401000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.5 OASIS Posting.

3.5.1 Transmission Provider will maintain on its OASIS a list of all Interconnection Requests. The list will identify, for each Interconnection Request: (i) the maximum summer and winter megawatt electrical output; (ii) the location by county and state; (iii) the station or transmission line or lines where the interconnection will be made; (iv) the projected In-Service Date; (v) the status of the Interconnection Request, including Queue Position; (vi) the type of Interconnection Service being requested; and (vii) the availability of any studies related to the Interconnection Request; (viii) the date of the Interconnection Request; (ix) the type of Generating Facility to be constructed (combined cycle, base load or combustion turbine and fuel type); and (x) for Interconnection Requests that have not resulted in a completed interconnection, an explanation as to why it was not completed. Except in the case of an Affiliate, the list will not disclose the identity of Interconnection Customer until Interconnection Customer executes an LGIA. Before holding a Scoping Meeting with its Affiliate, Transmission Provider shall post on OASIS an advance notice of its intent to do so. Transmission Provider shall post to its OASIS site any deviations from the study timelines set forth herein. Interconnection Study reports and Optional Interconnection Study reports shall be posted to Transmission Provider's OASIS site subsequent to the meeting between Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider to discuss the applicable study results. Transmission Provider shall also post any known deviations in the Large Generating Facility's In-Service Date.

3.5.2 Requirement to Post Interconnection Study Metrics.

Transmission Provider will maintain on its OASIS or its website summary statistics related to processing Interconnection Studies pursuant to Interconnection Requests, updated quarterly. If Transmission Provider posts this information on its website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site. For each calendar quarter, Transmission Provider must calculate and post the information detailed in Sections 3.5.2.1 through 3.5.2.4.

3.5.2.1 Interconnection Feasibility Studies Processing Time.

(A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter,

(B) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter that were completed more than forty-five (45) Calendar Days after receipt by Transmission Provider of the Interconnection Customer's executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement,

(C) At the end of the reporting quarter, the number of active valid Interconnection Requests with ongoing incomplete Interconnection Feasibility Studies where such Interconnection Requests had executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreements received by Transmission Provider more than forty-five (45) Calendar Days before the reporting quarter end,

(D) Mean time (in days), Interconnection Feasibility Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection Feasibility Study to the Interconnection Customer,

(E) Percentage of Interconnection Feasibility Studies exceeding forty-five (45) Calendar Days to complete this reporting quarter, calculated as the sum of 3.5.2.1(B) plus 3.5.2.1(C) divided by the sum of 3.5.2.1(A) plus 3.5.2.1(C)).

3.5.2.2 Interconnection System Impact Studies Processing Time.

(A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter,

(B) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter that were completed more than ninety (90) Calendar Days after receipt by Transmission Provider of the Interconnection Customer's executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement,

(C) At the end of the reporting quarter, the number of active valid Interconnection Requests with ongoing incomplete Interconnection System Impact Studies where such Interconnection Requests had executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreements received by Transmission Provider more than ninety (90) Calendar Days before the reporting quarter end,

(D) Mean time (in days), Interconnection System Impact Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed Interconnection System Impact Study to the Interconnection Customer,

(E) Percentage of Interconnection System Impact Studies exceeding ninety (90) Calendar Days to complete this reporting quarter, calculated as the sum of 3.5.2.2(B) plus 3.5.2.2(C) divided by the sum of 3.5.2.2(A) plus 3.5.2.2(C)).

3.5.2.3 Interconnection Facilities Studies Processing Time.

(A) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Facilities Studies that are completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter and tendered to the Interconnection Customer in draft form,

(B) Number of Interconnection Requests that had Interconnection Facilities Studies that are completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter that were completed and tendered to the Interconnection Customer in draft form more than ninety (90) or one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days, as appropriate for that study, after receipt by Transmission Provider of the Interconnection Customer's executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement,

(C) At the end of the reporting quarter, the number of active valid Interconnection Service requests with ongoing incomplete Interconnection Facilities Studies where such Interconnection Requests had executed Interconnection Facilities Studies Agreement received by Transmission Provider more than ninety (90) or one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days, as appropriate for that study, before the reporting quarter end,

(D) Mean time (in days), for Interconnection Facilities Studies completed within Transmission Provider's coordinated region during the reporting quarter, calculated from the date when Transmission Provider received the executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to the date when Transmission Provider provided the completed draft Interconnection Facilities Study to the Interconnection Customer,

(E) Percentage of delayed Interconnection Facilities Studies this reporting quarter, calculated as the sum of 3.5.2.3(B) plus 3.5.2.3(C) divided by the sum of 3.5.2.3(A) plus 3.5.2.3(C)).

3.5.2.4 Interconnection Service Requests Withdrawn from Interconnection Queue.

(A) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter,

(B) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of any interconnection studies or execution of any interconnection study agreements,

(C) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of an Interconnection System Impact Study,

(D) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue during the reporting quarter before completion of an Interconnection Facilities Study,

(E) Number of Interconnection Requests withdrawn from Transmission Provider's interconnection queue after execution of a generator interconnection agreement or Interconnection Customer requests the filing of an unexecuted, new interconnection agreement,

(F) Mean time (in days), for all withdrawn Interconnection Requests, from the date when the request was determined to be valid to when Transmission Provider received the request to

withdraw from the queue.

3.5.3 Transmission Provider is required to post on OASIS or its website the measures in paragraph 3.5.2.1(A) through paragraph 3.5.2.4(F) for each calendar quarter within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the end of the calendar quarter. Transmission Provider will keep the quarterly measures posted on OASIS or its website for three calendar years with the first required report to be for the first quarter of calendar year 2022. If Transmission Provider retains this information on its website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site.

3.5.4 In the event that any of the values calculated in paragraphs 3.5.2.1(E), 3.5.2.2(E) or 3.5.2.3(E) exceeds 25 percent for two consecutive calendar quarters, Transmission Provider will have to comply with the measures below for the next four consecutive calendar quarters and must continue reporting this information until Transmission Provider reports four consecutive calendar quarters without the values calculated in 3.5.2.1(E), 3.5.2.2(E) or 3.5.2.3(E) exceeding 25 percent for two consecutive calendar quarters:

(i) Transmission Provider must post on the OASIS a report describing the reason for each study or group of clustered studies pursuant to an Interconnection Request that exceeded its deadline (i.e., 45, 90 or 180 days) for completion (excluding any allowance for Reasonable Efforts). Transmission Provider must describe the reasons for each study delay and any steps taken to remedy these specific issues and, if applicable, prevent such delays in the future.

(ii) Transmission Provider shall aggregate the total number of employee-hours and third party consultant hours expended towards interconnection studies within its coordinated region that quarter and post on OASIS or its website. If Transmission Provider posts this information on its website, a link to the information must be provided on Transmission Provider's OASIS site. This information is to be posted within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the end of the calendar quarter.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.6, Coordination with Affected Systems, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.6 Coordination with Affected Systems..Transmission Provider will coordinate the conduct of any studies required to determine the impact of the Interconnection Request on Affected Systems with Affected System Operators and, if possible, include

Tariff Record ID: 3818

Tariff Record Collation Value: 402000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.6 Coordination with Affected Systems.

Transmission Provider will coordinate the conduct of any studies required to determine the impact of the Interconnection Request on Affected Systems with Affected System Operators and, if possible, include those results (if available) in its applicable Interconnection Study within the time frame specified in this LGIP. Transmission Provider will include such Affected System Operators in all meetings held with Interconnection Customer as required by this LGIP. Interconnection Customer will cooperate with Transmission Provider in all matters related to the

conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to Affected Systems. A Transmission Provider which may be an Affected System shall cooperate with Transmission Provider with whom interconnection has been requested in all matters related to the conduct of studies and the determination of modifications to Affected Systems.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.7, Withdrawal, 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.7 Withdrawal. Interconnection Customer may withdraw its Interconnection Request at any time by written notice of such withdrawal to Transmission Provider. In addition, if Interconnection Customer fails to adhere to all requirements of this LGIP,

Tariff Record ID: 3819

Tariff Record Collation Value: 403000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

3.7 Withdrawal.

Interconnection Customer may withdraw its Interconnection Request at any time by written notice of such withdrawal to Transmission Provider. In addition, if Interconnection Customer fails to adhere to all requirements of this LGIP, except as provided in Section 13.5 (Disputes), Transmission Provider shall deem the Interconnection Request to be withdrawn and shall provide written notice to Interconnection Customer of the deemed withdrawal and an explanation of the reasons for such deemed withdrawal. Upon receipt of such written notice, Interconnection Customer shall have fifteen (15) Business Days in which to either respond with information or actions that cures the deficiency or to notify Transmission Provider of its intent to pursue Dispute Resolution. The failure to submit an agreement and/or required funds in accordance with a deadline cannot be cured by the Interconnection Customer providing the agreement and/or required funds to the Transmission Provider during the fifteen (15) Business Days after receipt of a withdrawal notice.

Withdrawal shall result in the loss of Interconnection Customer's Queue Position. If an Interconnection Customer disputes the withdrawal and loss of its Queue Position, then during Dispute Resolution, Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Request is eliminated from the queue until such time that the outcome of Dispute Resolution would restore its Queue Position. An Interconnection Customer that withdraws or is deemed to have withdrawn its Interconnection Request shall pay to Transmission Provider all costs that Transmission Provider prudently incurs with respect to that Interconnection Request prior to Transmission Provider's receipt of notice described above. Interconnection Customer must pay all monies due to Transmission Provider before it is allowed to obtain any Interconnection Study data or results.

Transmission Provider shall (i) update the OASIS Queue Position posting and (ii) refund to Interconnection Customer any portion of Interconnection Customer's deposit or study payments that exceeds the costs that Transmission Provider has incurred. In the event of such withdrawal, Transmission Provider, subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 13.1, shall provide, at Interconnection Customer's request, all information that Transmission Provider developed for any completed study conducted up to the date of withdrawal of the Interconnection Request.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

3.8, Identification of Contingent Facilities, 0.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 3.8 Identification of Contingent Facilities

Tariff Record ID: 7386

Tariff Record Collation Value: 403500 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3813
Proposed Date: 2021-12-15
Priority Order: 500
Record Change Type: NEW
Record Content Type: 1
Associated Filing Identifier:

3.8 Identification of Contingent Facilities.

As part of the Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall identify Contingent Facilities using the following methods:

(1) Review all additions, modifications, and upgrades to Transmission Provider's Transmission System that are part of Transmission Provider's transmission expansion plan, and facilities identified as Network Upgrades through the Interconnection System Impact Studies for higher queued Interconnection Requests that are not yet in service. Contingent Facilities shall be identified from this list of facilities that meet the following criteria:

- a. Power Transfer Distribution Factor or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor $\geq 5\%$; or
- b. MVA impact (Power Transfer Distribution Factor or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor multiplied by generator output of the Interconnection Request) $\geq 5\text{MVA}$; or
- c. MVA impact (Power Transfer Distribution Factor or Outage Transfer Distribution Factor multiplied by generator output of the Interconnection Request) $\geq 1\%$ of the facility rating.

(2) Coordination with applicable Affected System parties to determine what Contingent Facilities have been identified through Affected System studies based on their respective criteria.

The Contingent Facilities identified for a given Interconnection Request are the total of all facilities through each of the foregoing methods. Interconnection Customer will be provided a list of all Contingent Facilities to be provided to Interconnection Customer at the conclusion of the System Impact Study and included in Interconnection Customer's Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. Transmission Provider shall also provide, upon request of the Interconnection Customer, the estimated Interconnection Facility and/or Network Upgrade costs and estimated in-service completion time of each identified Contingent Facility when this information is readily available and not commercially sensitive.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

4.1, General, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 4.1 General. Transmission Provider shall assign a Queue Position based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request; provided that, if the sole reason an Interconnection Request is not valid is the lack of required

Tariff Record ID: 3821

Tariff Record Collation Value: 405000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3820

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

4.1 General.

Transmission Provider shall assign a Queue Position based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request; provided that, if the sole reason an Interconnection Request is not valid is the lack of required information on the application form, and Interconnection Customer provides such information in accordance with Section 3.4.3, then Transmission Provider shall assign Interconnection Customer a Queue Position based on the date the application form was originally filed. Moving a Point of Interconnection shall result in a lowering of Queue Position if it is deemed a Material Modification under Section 4.4.3.

The Queue Position of each Interconnection Request will be used to determine the order of performing the Interconnection Studies and determination of cost responsibility for the facilities necessary to accommodate the Interconnection Request. A higher queued Interconnection Request is one that has been placed "earlier" in the queue in relation to another Interconnection Request that is lower queued.

Transmission Provider may allocate the cost of the common upgrades for clustered Interconnection Requests without regard to Queue Position.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

4.4, Modifications, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 4.4 Modifications. Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider, in writing, modifications to any information provided in the Interconnection Request. Interconnection Customer shall retain its Queue Position if the modifications

Tariff Record ID: 3824

Tariff Record Collation Value: 408000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3820

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

4.4 Modifications.

Interconnection Customer shall submit to Transmission Provider, in writing, modifications to any information provided in the Interconnection Request. Interconnection Customer shall retain its Queue Position if the modifications are in accordance with Sections 4.4.1, 4.4.2 or 4.4.5, or are determined not to be Material Modifications pursuant to Section 4.4.3.

Notwithstanding the above, during the course of the Interconnection Studies, either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider may identify changes to the planned interconnection that may improve the costs and benefits (including reliability) of the interconnection, and the ability of the proposed change to accommodate the Interconnection Request. To the extent the identified changes are acceptable to Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld, Transmission Provider shall modify the Point of Interconnection and/or configuration in accordance with such changes and proceed with any re-studies necessary to do so in accordance with Section 6.4, Section 7.6 and Section 8.5 as applicable and Interconnection Customer shall retain its Queue Position.

4.4.1 Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) a decrease of up to 60 percent of electrical output (MW) of the proposed project, through either

(1) a decrease in Generating Facility Capacity (MW) or (2) a decrease in Interconnection Service Level (consistent with the process described in Section 3.1) accomplished by applying Transmission Provider-approved injection-limiting equipment; (b) modifying the technical parameters associated with the Large Generating Facility technology or the Large Generating Facility step-up transformer impedance characteristics; and (c) modifying the interconnection configuration. For plant increases, the incremental increase in plant output will go to the end of the queue for the purposes of cost allocation and study analysis.

4.4.2 Prior to the return of the executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, the modifications permitted under this Section shall include specifically: (a) an additional decrease of up to 15 percent of electrical output of the proposed project through either (1) a decrease in Generating Facility Capacity (MW) or (2) a decrease in Interconnection Service Level (consistent with the process described in Section 3.1) accomplished by applying Transmission Provider-approved injection-limiting equipment; (b) Large Generating Facility technical parameters associated with modifications to Large Generating Facility technology and transformer impedances; and (c) a Permissible Technological Advancement for the Large Generating Facility after the submission of the Interconnection Request. The incremental costs associated with those modifications are the responsibility of the requesting Interconnection Customer. Section 4.4.6 specifies a separate technological change procedure including the requisite information and process that will be followed to assess whether the Interconnection Customer's proposed technological advancement under Section 4.4.2(c) is a Material Modification. Section 1 contains a definition of Permissible Technological Advancement.

4.4.3 Prior to making any modification other than those specifically permitted by Sections 4.4.1, 4.4.2, and 4.4.5, Interconnection Customer may first request that Transmission Provider evaluate whether such modification is a Material Modification. In response to Interconnection Customer's request, Transmission Provider shall evaluate the proposed modifications prior to making them and inform Interconnection Customer in writing of whether the modifications would constitute a Material Modification. Any change to the Point of Interconnection, except those deemed acceptable under Sections 4.4.1, 6.1, 7.2 or so allowed elsewhere or otherwise initiated under mutual agreement between Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer, shall constitute a Material Modification. Interconnection Customer may then withdraw the proposed modification or proceed with a new Interconnection Request for such modification.

4.4.4 Upon receipt of Interconnection Customer's request for modification permitted under this Section 4.4, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to commence and perform any necessary additional studies within thirty (30) Calendar Days after receiving notice of Interconnection Customer's request. Any additional studies resulting from such modification shall be done at Interconnection Customer's cost.

4.4.5 Extensions of less than three (3) cumulative years in the Commercial Operation Date of the Large Generating Facility to which the Interconnection Request relates are not material and should be handled through construction sequencing.

4.4.6 Technological Change Procedure.

Prior to the return of an executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement, the only modification permitted other than what is allowed per Section 4.4 – Modifications without potentially affecting Interconnection Customer's Queue Position, is a Permissible Technological Advancement. The Technological Change Procedure as outlined below sets forth the requirements for an Interconnection Customer to submit a Permissible Technological Advancement request and Transmission Provider's responsibilities for determining whether Interconnection Customer's proposed technological advancement is a Permissible Technological Advancement.

4.4.6.1 If an Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate a technological advancement into its existing Interconnection Request, Interconnection Customer must submit a Permissible Technological Advancement request to Transmission Provider prior to the return of an executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement. Interconnection Customer shall provide the following to Transmission Provider:

- (a) An updated Interconnection Request for a Large Generating Facility (Appendix 1 to this LGIP) and an updated Attachment A to Appendix 1 to this LGIP, that reflects the data associated with the change in technology or technological advancement that Interconnection Customer seeks to incorporate into its Interconnection Request;
- (b) A \$10,000 deposit within five (5) Business Days of being notified that additional studies are necessary;
- (c) A written description of the proposed technological advancement and supporting data or documentation which demonstrates why the proposed technological advancement meets the definition of a Permissible Technological Advancement; and
- (d) Updated power flow and dynamics models in digital format.

Upon receipt of a Permissible Technological Advancement request, Transmission Provider shall, within thirty (30) Calendar Days, determine whether the technological advancement is a Permissible Technological Advancement or a Material Modification. Any additional studies resulting from a proposed technological advancement shall be done at Interconnection Customer's cost.

4.4.6.2 If Transmission Provider determines that the proposed technological advancement would not change any of the parameters in Appendix 1 of this LGIP, then no further study will be necessary and the proposed technological advancement will be considered a Permissible Technological Advancement. If Transmission Provider's assessment determines that the proposed technological advancement is a Permissible Technological Advancement, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer and the Permissible Technological Advancement shall be incorporated into Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Request without the loss of Interconnection Customer's Queue Position.

4.4.6.3 Should further studies be required for making a determination of a Material Modification, these Transmission Provider's studies may include steady-state, reactive power,

short circuit/fault duty, stability analyses, and any other appropriate studies that Transmission Provider deems necessary to determine whether the proposed technological advancement results in electrical performance that is equal to or better than the electrical performance expected prior to the technology change, and whether such proposed technological advancement causes any reliability concerns. If Transmission Provider cannot accommodate the proposed technological advancement without triggering the Material Modification provision of this LGIP, Transmission Provider will tender a report with the results of the steady-state analyses, reactive power capabilities, short circuit/fault duty impacts, stability analyses, and any other studies that were completed, including an explanation of why the proposed technological advancement is deemed a Material Modification. Once notified, Interconnection Customer may withdraw the proposed modification or proceed with a new Interconnection Request for such modification.

4.4.6.4 At the conclusion of the study or studies, Transmission Provider will provide an accounting of the actual costs of the study or studies to Interconnection Customer and either refund any of the refundable portion of Interconnection Customer's deposit that exceeds the actual costs that Transmission Provider has incurred, or invoice Interconnection Customer for any shortage of actual costs that exceed Interconnection Customer's deposit.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

6.1, Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 6.1 Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement. Simultaneously with the acknowledgement of a valid Interconnection Request Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement in the form

Tariff Record ID: 3829

Tariff Record Collation Value: 413000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3828

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

6.1 Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement.

Simultaneously with the acknowledgement of a valid Interconnection Request Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 2. The Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall specify that Interconnection Customer is responsible for the actual cost of the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Within five (5) Business Days following the Scoping Meeting Interconnection Customer shall specify for inclusion in the attachment to the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement the Point(s) of Interconnection and any reasonable alternative Point(s) of Interconnection. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender to Interconnection Customer the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement signed by Transmission Provider within five (5) Business Days following Transmission Provider's receipt of such designation, including a good faith estimate of the cost for completing the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Interconnection Customer shall execute and deliver to Transmission Provider the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement along with a \$10,000 deposit no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt.

On or before the return of the executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement to Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer shall provide the technical data called for in Appendix 1, Attachment A.

If the Interconnection Feasibility Study uncovers any unexpected result(s) not contemplated during the Scoping Meeting, a substitute Point of Interconnection identified by either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider, and acceptable to the other, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld, will be substituted for the designated Point of Interconnection specified above without loss of Queue Position, and Re-studies shall be completed pursuant to Section 6.4 as applicable. For the purpose of this Section 6.1, if Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer cannot agree on the substituted Point of Interconnection, then Interconnection Customer may direct that one of the alternatives as specified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, as specified pursuant to Section 3.4.4, shall be the substitute.

If Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider agree to forgo the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider will initiate an Interconnection System Impact Study under Section 7 of this LGIP and apply the \$10,000 deposit towards the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

6.2, Scope of Interconnection Feasibility Study, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 6.2 Scope of Interconnection Feasibility Study. The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall preliminarily evaluate the feasibility of the proposed interconnection to the Transmission System. The Interconnection Feasibility Study will consider the

Tariff Record ID: 3830

Tariff Record Collation Value: 414000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3828

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

6.2 Scope of Interconnection Feasibility Study.

The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall preliminarily evaluate the feasibility of the proposed interconnection to the Transmission System.

The Interconnection Feasibility Study will consider the Base Case as well as all generating facilities (and with respect to (iii), any identified Network Upgrades) that, on the date the Interconnection Feasibility Study is commenced: (i) are directly interconnected to the Transmission System; (ii) are interconnected to Affected Systems and may have an impact on the Interconnection Request; (iii) have a pending higher queued Interconnection Request to interconnect to the Transmission System; and (iv) have no Queue Position but have executed an LGIA. The Interconnection Feasibility Study will consist of a power flow and short circuit analysis. The Interconnection Feasibility Study will provide a list of facilities and a non-binding good faith estimate of cost responsibility and a non-binding good faith estimated time to construct.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

6.3, Interconnection Feasibility Study Procedures, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 6.3 Interconnection Feasibility Study Procedures. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable when it performs the study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Interconnection

Tariff Record ID: 3831

Tariff Record Collation Value: 415000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3828

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE
Record Content Type: 1
Associated Filing Identifier:

6.3 Interconnection Feasibility Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable when it performs the study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study no later than forty-five (45) Calendar Days after Transmission Provider receives the fully executed Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement. At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection Feasibility Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study within that time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date with an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation, work papers and relevant power flow, short circuit and stability databases for the Interconnection Feasibility Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

Transmission Provider shall study the Interconnection Request at the Interconnection Service Level requested by the Interconnection Customer, unless otherwise required to study the full Generating Facility Capacity due to safety or reliability concerns.

6.3.1 Meeting with Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to meet with Interconnection Customer within ten (10) Business Days of providing an Interconnection Feasibility Study report to Interconnection Customer to discuss the results of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

7.1, Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 7.1 Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement. Unless otherwise agreed, pursuant to the Scoping Meeting provided in Section 3.3.4, simultaneously with the delivery of the Interconnection Feasibility Study to Interconnection Customer,

Tariff Record ID: 3834

Tariff Record Collation Value: 418000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3833

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

7.1 Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement.

Unless otherwise agreed, pursuant to the Scoping Meeting provided in Section 3.4.4, simultaneously with the delivery of the Interconnection Feasibility Study to Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider shall provide to Interconnection Customer an Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement in the form of Appendix 3 to this LGIP. The Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall provide that Interconnection Customer shall compensate Transmission Provider for the actual cost of the Interconnection System Impact Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide to Interconnection Customer a

non-binding good faith estimate of the cost and timeframe for completing the Interconnection System Impact Study within three (3) Business Days following the Interconnection Feasibility Study results meeting.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

7.2, Execution of Interconnection System Impact Study ..., 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 7.2 Execution of Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement. Interconnection Customer shall execute the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement and deliver the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider

Tariff Record ID: 3835

Tariff Record Collation Value: 419000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3833

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

7.2 Execution of Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement.

Interconnection Customer shall execute the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement and deliver the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement to Transmission Provider no later than thirty (30) Calendar Days after its receipt along with demonstration of Site Control, and a \$50,000 deposit.

If Interconnection Customer does not provide all such technical data when it delivers the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to notify Interconnection Customer of the deficiency within five (5) Business Days of the receipt of the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement, and Interconnection Customer shall cure the deficiency within ten (10) Business Days of receipt of the notice, provided, however, such deficiency does not include failure to deliver the executed Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement or deposit.

If the Interconnection System Impact Study uncovers any unexpected result(s) not contemplated during the Scoping Meeting and the Interconnection Feasibility Study, a substitute Point of Interconnection identified by either Interconnection Customer or Transmission Provider, and acceptable to the other, such acceptance not to be unreasonably withheld, will be substituted for the designated Point of Interconnection specified above without loss of Queue Position, and restudies shall be completed pursuant to Section 7.6 as applicable. For the purpose of this Section 7.2, if Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer cannot agree on the substituted Point of Interconnection, then Interconnection Customer may direct that one of the alternatives as specified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, as specified pursuant to Section 3.4.4, shall be the substitute.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

7.3, Scope of Interconnection System Impact Study, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 7.3 Scope of Interconnection System Impact Study. The Interconnection System Impact Study shall evaluate the impact of the proposed interconnection on the reliability of the Transmission System. The Interconnection System Impact Study will

Tariff Record ID: 3836

Tariff Record Collation Value: 420000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3833

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

7.3 Scope of Interconnection System Impact Study.

The Interconnection System Impact Study shall evaluate the impact of the proposed interconnection on the reliability of the Transmission System. The Interconnection System Impact Study will consider the Base Case as well as all generating facilities (and with respect to (iii) below, any identified Network Upgrades associated with such higher queued interconnection) that, on the date the Interconnection System Impact Study is commenced: (i) are directly interconnected to the Transmission System; (ii) are interconnected to Affected Systems and may have an impact on the Interconnection Request; (iii) have a pending higher queued Interconnection Request to interconnect to the Transmission System; and (iv) have no Queue Position but have executed an LGIA.

The Interconnection System Impact Study will consist of a short circuit analysis, a stability analysis, and a power flow analysis. The Interconnection System Impact Study will state the assumptions upon which it is based; state the results of the analyses; and provide the requirements or potential impediments to providing the requested interconnection service, including a preliminary indication of the cost and length of time that would be necessary to correct any problems identified in those analyses and implement the interconnection. For purposes of determining necessary Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, the Interconnection System Impact Study shall consider the Interconnection Service Level requested by the Interconnection Customer, unless otherwise required to study the full Generating Facility Capacity due to safety or reliability concerns. The Interconnection System Impact Study will provide a list of facilities that are required as a result of the Interconnection Request and a non-binding good faith estimate of cost responsibility and a non-binding good faith estimated time to construct.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

7.4, Interconnection System Impact Study Procedures, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 7.4 Interconnection System Impact Study Procedures. Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection System Impact Study with any Affected System that is affected by the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.5 above. Transmission

Tariff Record ID: 3837

Tariff Record Collation Value: 421000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3833

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

7.4 Interconnection System Impact Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection System Impact Study with any Affected System that is affected by the Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 3.6 above. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent practicable when it performs the study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Interconnection System Impact Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days after the receipt of the Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement or notification to proceed, study payment, and technical data. If Transmission Provider uses Clustering, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to deliver a completed Interconnection System Impact Study within ninety (90) Calendar Days after the close of the Queue Cluster Window.

At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection System Impact Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection System Impact Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection System Impact Study within the time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date with an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer all supporting documentation, work papers and relevant pre-Interconnection Request and post-Interconnection Request power flow, short circuit and stability databases for the Interconnection System Impact Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

8.2, Scope of Interconnection Facilities Study, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 8.2 Scope of Interconnection Facilities Study. The Interconnection Facilities Study shall specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection

Tariff Record ID: 3842

Tariff Record Collation Value: 426000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3840

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

8.2 Scope of Interconnection Facilities Study.

The Interconnection Facilities Study shall specify and estimate the cost of the equipment, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Interconnection Facility to the Transmission System. The Interconnection Facilities Study shall also identify the electrical switching configuration of the connection equipment, including, without limitation: the transformer, switchgear, meters, and other station equipment; the nature and estimated cost of any Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades necessary to accomplish the interconnection; and an estimate of the time required to complete the construction and installation of such facilities. The Facilities Study will also identify any potential control equipment for requests for Interconnection Service that are lower than the Generating Facility Capacity.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

8.3, Interconnection Facilities Study Procedures, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 8.3 Interconnection Facilities Study Procedures. Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection Facilities Study with any Affected System pursuant to Section 3.5 above. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to the extent

Tariff Record ID: 3843

Tariff Record Collation Value: 427000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3840

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

8.3 Interconnection Facilities Study Procedures.

Transmission Provider shall coordinate the Interconnection Facilities Study with any Affected System pursuant to Section 3.6 above. Transmission Provider shall utilize existing studies to

the extent practicable in performing the Interconnection Facilities Study. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the study and issue a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report to Interconnection Customer within the following number of days after receipt of an executed Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement: ninety (90) Calendar Days, with no more than a +/- 20 percent cost estimate contained in the report; or one hundred eighty (180) Calendar Days, if Interconnection Customer requests a +/- 10 percent cost estimate. Regardless of the amount of such estimates, Interconnection Customer shall be invoiced by Transmission Provider and shall pay all actual costs associated with the equipment, environmental, engineering, procurement and construction work needed to implement the conclusions of the Interconnection System Impact Study in accordance with Good Utility Practice to physically and electrically connect the Interconnection Facility to the Transmission System, with such invoicing and payment to be made as set forth in Article 11.5 of the LGIA.

At the request of Interconnection Customer or at any time Transmission Provider determines that it will not meet the required time frame for completing the Interconnection Facilities Study, Transmission Provider shall notify Interconnection Customer as to the schedule status of the Interconnection Facilities Study. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Interconnection Facilities Study and issue a draft Interconnection Facilities Study report within the time required, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required.

Interconnection Customer may, within thirty (30) Calendar Days after receipt of the draft report, provide written comments to Transmission Provider, which Transmission Provider shall include in the final report. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to issue the final Interconnection Facilities Study report within fifteen (15) Business Days of receiving Interconnection Customer's comments or promptly upon receiving Interconnection Customer's statement that it will not provide comments. Transmission Provider may reasonably extend such fifteen-day period upon notice to Interconnection Customer if Interconnection Customer's comments require Transmission Provider to perform additional analyses or make other significant modifications prior to the issuance of the final Interconnection Facilities Report. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation, work papers, and databases or data developed in the preparation of the Interconnection Facilities Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

10.3, Optional Interconnection Study Procedures, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 10.3 Optional Interconnection Study Procedures. The executed Optional Interconnection Study Agreement, the prepayment, and technical and other data called for therein must be provided to Transmission Provider within ten 10 Business Days of

Tariff Record ID: 3849

Tariff Record Collation Value: 433000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 4390

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

10.3 Optional Interconnection Study Procedures.

The executed Optional Interconnection Study Agreement, the prepayment, and technical and

other data called for therein must be provided to Transmission Provider within ten (10) Business Days of Interconnection Customer receipt of the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to complete the Optional Interconnection Study within a mutually agreed upon time period specified within the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement. If Transmission Provider is unable to complete the Optional Interconnection Study within such time period, it shall notify Interconnection Customer and provide an estimated completion date and an explanation of the reasons why additional time is required. Any difference between the study payment and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in advance to Transmission Provider or refunded to Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Upon request, Transmission Provider shall provide Interconnection Customer supporting documentation and work papers and databases or data developed in the preparation of the Optional Interconnection Study, subject to confidentiality arrangements consistent with Section 13.1.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

11.1, Tender, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 11.1 Tender. Interconnection Customer shall tender comments on the draft Interconnection Facilities Study Report within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the report. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender a draft LGIA,

Tariff Record ID: 3851

Tariff Record Collation Value: 435000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3850

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

11.1 Tender.

Interconnection Customer shall tender comments on the draft Interconnection Facilities Study Report within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the report. Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to tender a draft LGIA, together with draft appendices, within thirty (30) Calendar Days after the comments are received. The draft LGIA shall be in the form of Transmission Provider's standard form LGIA currently on file with FERC, which is in Appendix 6. If Interconnection Customer does not request negotiation pursuant to 11.2, the draft LGIA shall be considered the final LGIA and the Interconnection Customer shall execute and return it to the Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days after receipt. If the Interconnection Customer does not return a signed copy of the final LGIA within thirty (30) days or request negotiation pursuant to Section 11.2, the Interconnection Customer's request shall be deemed withdrawn. Interconnection Customer understands that Transmission Provider's decision to execute the LGIA is dependent on conclusions reached in the record of decision under NEPA, or other such appropriate NEPA document, concerning the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility and that Transmission Provider's NEPA review could result in a decision not to execute the LGIA, or to delay LGIA execution. Transmission Provider's decision shall not be subject to dispute resolution.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

12.2, Construction Sequencing, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: Construction Sequencing. 12.2.1 General. In general, the In-Service Date of an Interconnection Customers seeking interconnection to the Transmission System will determine the sequence of construction of Network Upgrades. 12.2.2 Advance

Tariff Record ID: 3857

Tariff Record Collation Value: 441000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3855

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

12.2 Construction Sequencing.

12.2.1 General.

In general, the In-Service Date of an Interconnection Customers seeking interconnection to the Transmission System will determine the sequence of construction of Network Upgrades.

12.2.2 Advance Construction of Network Upgrades that are an Obligation of an Entity other than Interconnection Customer.

An Interconnection Customer with an LGIA, in order to maintain its In-Service Date, may request that Transmission Provider advance to the extent necessary the completion of Network Upgrades that: (i) were assumed in the Interconnection Studies for such Interconnection Customer, (ii) are necessary to support such In-Service Date, and (iii) would otherwise not be completed, pursuant to a contractual obligation of an entity other than Interconnection Customer that is seeking interconnection to the Transmission System, in time to support such In-Service Date. Upon such request, Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to advance the construction of such Network Upgrades to accommodate such request; provided that Interconnection Customer commits to pay Transmission Provider: (i) any associated expediting costs; and (ii) the cost of such Network Upgrades.

Transmission Provider will refund to Interconnection Customer both the expediting costs and the cost of Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the LGIA. Consequently, the entity with a contractual obligation to construct such Network Upgrades shall be obligated to pay only that portion of the costs of the Network Upgrades that Transmission Provider has not refunded to Interconnection Customer. Payment by that entity shall be due on the date that it would have been due had there been no request for advance construction. Transmission Provider shall forward to Interconnection Customer the amount paid by the entity with a contractual obligation to construct the Network Upgrades as payment in full for the outstanding balance owed to Interconnection Customer. Transmission Provider then shall refund to that entity the amount that it paid for the Network Upgrades, in accordance with Article 11.4 of the LGIA.

12.2.3 Advancing Construction of Network Upgrades that are Part of an Expansion Plan of the Transmission Provider.

An Interconnection Customer with an LGIA, in order to maintain its In-Service Date, may request that Transmission Provider advance to the extent necessary the completion of Network Upgrades that: (i) are necessary to support such In-Service Date and (ii) would otherwise not be completed, pursuant to an expansion plan of Transmission Provider, in time to support such In-Service Date. Upon such request, Transmission Provider will use Reasonable Efforts to advance the construction of such Network Upgrades to accommodate such request; provided that Interconnection Customer commits to pay Transmission Provider: (i) any associated expediting costs; and (ii) the cost of such Network Upgrades. Transmission Provider shall refund to Interconnection Customer both the expediting costs and the cost of Network Upgrades, in

accordance with Article 11.4 of the LGIA.

12.2.4 Amended Interconnection System Impact Study.

An Interconnection System Impact Study will be amended to determine the facilities necessary to support the requested In-Service Date. This amended study will include those transmission and Large Generating Facilities that are expected to be in service on or before the requested In-Service Date.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

13.1, Confidentiality, 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 13.1 Confidentiality. Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, all information relating to a Party's technology, research and development, business affairs, and pricing, and any information supplied by either of the Parties to

Tariff Record ID: 3859

Tariff Record Collation Value: 443000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3858

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

13.1 Confidentiality.

Confidential Information shall include, without limitation, all information relating to a Party's technology, research and development, business affairs, and pricing, and any information supplied by either of the Parties to the other prior to the execution of an LGIA.

Information is Confidential Information only if it is clearly designated or marked in writing as confidential on the face of the document, or, if the information is conveyed orally or by inspection, if the Party providing the information orally informs the Party receiving the information that the information is confidential.

If requested by either Party, the other Party shall provide in writing, the basis for asserting that the information referred to in this Article warrants confidential treatment, and the requesting Party may disclose such writing to the appropriate Governmental Authority. Each Party shall be responsible for the costs associated with affording confidential treatment to its information.

13.1.1 Scope.

Confidential Information shall not include information that the receiving Party can demonstrate:

(1) is generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by the receiving Party; (2) was in the lawful possession of the receiving Party on a non-confidential basis before receiving it from the disclosing Party; (3) was supplied to the receiving Party without restriction by a third party, who, to the knowledge of the receiving Party after due inquiry, was under no obligation to the disclosing Party to keep such information confidential; (4) was independently developed by the receiving Party without reference to Confidential Information of the disclosing Party; (5) is, or becomes, publicly known, through no wrongful act or omission of the receiving Party or Breach of the LGIA; or (6) is required, in accordance with Section 13.1.6, Order of Disclosure, to be disclosed by any Governmental Authority or is otherwise required to be disclosed by law or subpoena, or is necessary in any legal proceeding establishing rights and

obligations under the LGIA. Information designated as Confidential Information will no longer be deemed confidential if the Party that designated the information as confidential notifies the other Party that it no longer is confidential.

13.1.2 Release of Confidential Information.

Neither Party shall release or disclose Confidential Information to any other person, except to its Affiliates (limited by the Standards of Conduct requirements), employees, consultants, or to parties who may be or considering providing financing to or equity participation with Interconnection Customer, or to potential purchasers or assignees of Interconnection Customer, on a need-to-know basis in connection with these procedures, unless such person has first been advised of the confidentiality provisions of this Section 13.1 and has agreed to comply with such provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Party providing Confidential Information to any person shall remain primarily responsible for any release of Confidential Information in contravention of this Section 13.1.

13.1.3 Rights.

Each Party retains all rights, title, and interest in the Confidential Information that each Party discloses to the other Party. The disclosure by each Party to the other Party of Confidential Information shall not be deemed a waiver by either Party or any other person or entity of the right to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure.

13.1.4 No Warranties.

By providing Confidential Information, neither Party makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy or completeness. In addition, by supplying Confidential Information, neither Party obligates itself to provide any particular information or Confidential Information to the other Party nor to enter into any further agreements or proceed with any other relationship or joint venture.

13.1.5 Standard of Care.

Each Party shall use at least the same standard of care to protect Confidential Information it receives as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information from unauthorized disclosure, publication or dissemination. Each Party may use Confidential Information solely to fulfill its obligations to the other Party under these procedures or its regulatory requirements.

13.1.6 Order of Disclosure.

If a court or a Government Authority or entity with the right, power, and apparent authority to do so requests or requires either Party, by subpoena, oral deposition, interrogatories, requests for production of documents, administrative order, or otherwise, to disclose Confidential Information, that Party shall provide the other Party with prompt notice of such request(s) or requirement(s) so that the other Party may seek an appropriate protective order or waive compliance with the terms of the LGIA. Notwithstanding the absence of a protective order or

waiver, the Party may disclose such Confidential Information which, in the opinion of its counsel, the Party is legally compelled to disclose. Each Party will use Reasonable Efforts to obtain reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded any Confidential Information so furnished.

13.1.7 Remedies.

The Parties agree that monetary damages would be inadequate to compensate a Party for the other Party's Breach of its obligations under this Section 13.1. Each Party accordingly agrees that the other Party shall be entitled to equitable relief, by way of injunction or otherwise, if the first Party Breaches or threatens to Breach its obligations under this Section 13.1, which equitable relief shall be granted without bond or proof of damages, and the receiving Party shall not plead in defense that there would be an adequate remedy at law. Such remedy shall not be deemed an exclusive remedy for the Breach of this Section 13.1, but shall be in addition to all other remedies available at law or in equity. The Parties further acknowledge and agree that the covenants contained herein are necessary for the protection of legitimate business interests and are reasonable in scope. No Party, however, shall be liable for indirect, incidental, or consequential or punitive damages of any nature or kind resulting from or arising in connection with this Section 13.1.

13.1.8 Disclosure to FERC or its Staff.

Notwithstanding anything in this Section 13.1 to the contrary, and pursuant to 18 CFR section 1b.20, if FERC or its staff, during the course of an investigation or otherwise, requests information from one of the Parties that is otherwise required to be maintained in confidence pursuant to the LGIP, the Party shall provide the requested information to FERC or its staff, within the time provided for in the request for information. In providing the information to FERC or its staff, the Party must, consistent with 18 CFR section 388.112, request that the information be treated as confidential and non-public by FERC and its staff and that the information be withheld from public disclosure. Parties are prohibited from notifying the other Party prior to the release of the Confidential Information to FERC or its staff. The Party shall notify the other Party to the LGIA when it is notified by FERC or its staff that a request to release Confidential Information has been received by FERC, at which time either of the Parties may respond before such information would be made public, pursuant to 18 CFR section 388.112.

13.1.9 Subject to the exception in Section 13.1.8, any information that a Party claims is competitively sensitive, commercial or financial information ("Confidential Information") shall not be disclosed by the other Party to any person not employed or retained by the other Party, except to the extent disclosure is (i) required by law; (ii) reasonably deemed by the disclosing Party to be required to be disclosed in connection with a dispute between or among the Parties, or the defense of litigation or dispute; (iii) otherwise permitted by consent of the other Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld; or (iv) necessary to fulfill its obligations under this LGIP or as a transmission service provider or a Control Area operator including disclosing the Confidential Information to an RTO or ISO or to a subregional, regional or national reliability organization or planning group. The Party asserting confidentiality shall notify the

other Party in writing of the information it claims is confidential. Prior to any disclosures of the other Party's Confidential Information under this subparagraph, or if any third party or Governmental Authority makes any request or demand for any of the information described in this subparagraph, the disclosing Party agrees to promptly notify the other Party in writing and agrees to assert confidentiality and cooperate with the other Party in seeking to protect the Confidential Information from public disclosure by confidentiality agreement, protective order or other reasonable measures.

13.1.10 This provision shall not apply to any information that was or is hereafter in the public domain (except as a result of a Breach of this provision).

13.1.11 Transmission Provider shall, at Interconnection Customer's election, destroy, in a confidential manner, or return the Confidential Information provided at the time of Confidential Information is no longer needed.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

13.3, Obligation for Study Costs, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 13.3 Obligation for Study Costs. Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Studies. Any difference between the study deposit and the actual cost of the applicable

Tariff Record ID: 3861

Tariff Record Collation Value: 445000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3858

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

13.3 Obligation for Study Costs.

Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Studies. Any difference between the study deposit and the actual cost of the applicable Interconnection Study shall be paid in advance by, or refunded, except as otherwise provided herein, to Interconnection Customer or offset against the cost of any future Interconnection Studies associated with the applicable Interconnection Request prior to beginning of any such future Interconnection Studies. Any invoices for Interconnection Studies shall include a detailed and itemized accounting of the cost of each Interconnection Study. Interconnection Customer shall pay any such undisputed costs within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of an invoice therefore. Transmission Provider shall not be obligated to perform or continue to perform any studies unless Interconnection Customer has paid all undisputed amounts in compliance herewith.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

13.5, Disputes, 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 13.5 Disputes. 13.5.1 Submission. In the event either Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with the LGIA, the LGIP, or their performance, such Party the "disputing Party" shall provide the other Party with

Tariff Record ID: 3863

Tariff Record Collation Value: 447000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3858

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

13.5 Disputes.

13.5.1 Submission.

In the event either Party has a dispute, or asserts a claim, that arises out of or in connection with the LGIA, the LGIP, or their performance, such Party (the "disputing Party") shall provide the other Party with written notice of the dispute or claim ("Notice of Dispute"). Such dispute or claim shall be referred to a designated senior representative of each Party for resolution on an informal basis as promptly as practicable after receipt of the Notice of Dispute by the other Party. In the event the designated representatives are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within thirty (30) Calendar Days of the other Party's receipt of the Notice of Dispute, such claim or dispute may, upon mutual agreement of the Parties, be submitted to arbitration and resolved in accordance with the arbitration procedures set forth below. In the event the Parties do not agree to submit such claim or dispute to arbitration, each Party may exercise whatever rights and remedies it may have in equity or at law consistent with the terms of this LGIA.

13.5.2 External Arbitration Procedures.

Any arbitration initiated under these procedures shall be conducted before a single neutral arbitrator appointed by the Parties. If the Parties fail to agree upon a single arbitrator within ten (10) Calendar Days of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each Party shall choose one arbitrator who shall sit on a three-member arbitration panel. The two arbitrators so chosen shall within twenty (20) Calendar Days select a third arbitrator to chair the arbitration panel. In either case, the arbitrators shall be knowledgeable in electric utility matters, including electric transmission and bulk power issues, and shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with any party to the arbitration (except prior arbitration). The arbitrator(s) shall provide each of the Parties an opportunity to be heard and, except as otherwise provided herein, shall conduct the arbitration in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("Arbitration Rules") and any applicable FERC regulations or RTO rules; provided, however, in the event of a conflict between the Arbitration Rules and the terms of this Section 13, the terms of this Section 13 shall prevail.

13.5.3 Arbitration Decisions.

Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the arbitrator(s) shall render a decision within ninety (90) Calendar Days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and the reasons therefore. The arbitrator(s) shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of the LGIA and LGIP and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of the LGIA and LGIP in any manner. The decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be non-binding upon the Parties. The decision of the arbitrator(s) may be appealed solely on the grounds that the conduct of the arbitrator(s), or the decision itself, violated the standards set forth in the Federal Arbitration Act or the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act.

13.5.4 Costs.

Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the arbitration process and for

the following costs, if applicable: (1) the cost of the arbitrator chosen by the Party to sit on the three member panel and one half of the cost of the third arbitrator chosen; or (2) one half the cost of the single arbitrator jointly chosen by the Parties.

13.5.5 Non-binding Dispute Resolution Procedures.

If a Party has submitted a Notice of Dispute pursuant to Section 13.5.1, and the Parties are unable to resolve the claim or dispute through unassisted or assisted negotiations within the thirty (30) Calendar Days provided in that Section, and the Parties cannot reach mutual agreement to pursue the Section 13.5 arbitration process, a Party may request that Transmission Provider engage in Non-binding Dispute Resolution pursuant to this Section by providing written notice to Transmission Provider ("Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution"). Conversely, either Party may file a Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution pursuant to this Section without first seeking mutual agreement to pursue the Section 13.5 arbitration process. The process in Section 13.5.5 shall serve as an alternative to, and not a replacement of, the Section 13.5 arbitration process. Pursuant to this process, a Transmission Provider must within thirty (30) Calendar Days of receipt of the Request for Non-binding Dispute Resolution appoint a neutral decision-maker that is an independent subcontractor that shall not have any current or past substantial business or financial relationships with either Party. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the decision-maker shall render a decision within sixty (60) Calendar Days of appointment and shall notify the Parties in writing of such decision and reasons therefore. This decision-maker shall be authorized only to interpret and apply the provisions of the LGIP and LGIA and shall have no power to modify or change any provision of the LGIP and LGIA in any manner. The result reached in this process is not binding, but, unless otherwise agreed, the Parties may cite the record and decision in the non-binding dispute resolution process in future dispute resolution processes, including in a Section 13.5 arbitration. Each Party shall be responsible for its own costs incurred during the process and the cost of the decision-maker shall be divided equally among each Party to the dispute.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

APPENDIX 1 to LGIP, Interconnection Request for a Large Generating Facility, 4.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: APPENDIX 1 to LGIP INTERCONNECTION REQUEST FOR A LARGE GENERATING FACILITY1. The undersigned Interconnection Customer submits this request to interconnect its Large Generating Facility with Transmission Providers Transmission System pursuant to a

Tariff Record ID: 3865

Tariff Record Collation Value: 449000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3807

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

APPENDIX 1 to LGIP

INTERCONNECTION REQUEST FOR A LARGE GENERATING FACILITY

1. The undersigned Interconnection Customer submits this request to interconnect its Large Generating Facility with Transmission Provider's Transmission System pursuant to a Tariff.
2. This Interconnection Request is for (check one):

_____ A proposed new Large Generating Facility.

_____ An increase in the generating capacity or a Material Modification of an existing Generating Facility.

_____ Permissible Technological Advancement request related to an existing Interconnection Request.

_____ Provisional Interconnection Service related to an existing Interconnection Request or Interconnection Agreement. The existing Interconnection Queue Number associated with Provisional Interconnection Service Request is _____.

_____ Surplus Interconnection Service related to an existing LGIA. Existing LGIA Customer offering Surplus Interconnection Service: _____

_____ Surplus Interconnection Service Customer: _____

_____ Existing Generating Facility location and related Point of Interconnection where Surplus Interconnection Service is being offered: _____

_____ For Surplus Interconnection Service, also include (1) proof that existing LGIA customer and Surplus Interconnection Customer have entered into a Surplus arrangement and (2) the System Impact Study performed for the Existing Generating Facility with its application or indicate that such study is not available.

3. The type of interconnection service requested (check one):

_____ Energy Resource Interconnection Service

_____ Network Resource Interconnection Service

4. _____ Check here only if Interconnection Customer requesting Network Resource Interconnection Service also seeks to have its Generating Facility studied for Energy Resource Interconnection Service

5. Interconnection Customer provides the following information for a proposed new Generating Facility, an increase to Generating Facility Capacity or a Material Modification of an existing Generating Facility, or for Provisional Interconnection Service related to an existing Interconnection Request or Interconnection Agreement. For Surplus Interconnection Service, the applicant provides the following information for the Generating Facility that plans to utilize the Surplus Interconnection Service offered at the existing Interconnection Customer's Point of Interconnection.

a. Address or location of the proposed new Large Generating Facility site (to the extent known) or, in the case of an existing Generating Facility, the name and specific location of the existing Generating Facility;

- b. Maximum summer at ____ degrees C and winter at ____ degrees C megawatt electrical output of the proposed new Large Generating Facility or the amount of megawatt increase in the generating capacity of an existing Generating Facility;
 - c. General description of the equipment configuration;
 - d. Commercial Operation Date (Day, Month, and Year);
 - e. Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of Interconnection Customer's contact person;
 - f. Interconnection Customer's tax identification number;
 - g. Approximate location of the proposed Point of Interconnection (optional);
 - h. Interconnection Customer Data (set forth in Attachment A);
 - i. Primary frequency response operating range for electric storage resources; and
 - j. Requested capacity (in MW) of Interconnection Service (if lower than the Generating Facility Capacity).
6. Applicable deposit amount as specified in the LGIP.
7. Evidence of Site Control as specified in the LGIP (check one)
____ Is attached to this Interconnection Request
____ Will be provided at a later date in accordance with this LGIP
8. This Interconnection Request shall be submitted to the representative indicated below:
[To be completed by Transmission Provider]
9. Representative of Interconnection Customer to contact:
[To be completed by Interconnection Customer]
10. This Interconnection Request is submitted by:
- Name of Interconnection Customer: _____
- By (signature): _____
- Name (type or print): _____
- Title: _____

Date: _____

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

APPENDIX 2 to LGIP, Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: Appendix 2 Interconnection Customer elects and Transmission Provider shall cause to be performed an Interconnection Feasibility Study consistent with Section 6.0 of this LGIP in accordance with the Tariff.

Tariff Record ID: 3867

Tariff Record Collation Value: 451000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3807

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

APPENDIX 2 to LGIP

(Contract Number)

(Interconnection Customer)

INTERCONNECTION FEASIBILITY STUDY AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 20____, by and between _____, a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of _____, ("Interconnection Customer") and Western Area Power Administration, a Federal Power Marketing Administration organized under the United States Department of Energy ("Transmission Provider"). Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider each may be referred to as a "Party," or collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer is proposing to develop a Large Generating Facility or generating capacity addition to an existing Generating Facility consistent with the Interconnection Request submitted by Interconnection Customer dated _____; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer desires to interconnect the Large Generating Facility with the Transmission System; and

WHEREAS, Interconnection Customer has requested Transmission Provider to perform an Interconnection Feasibility Study to assess the feasibility of interconnecting the proposed Large Generating Facility to the Transmission System, and of any Affected Systems;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of and subject to the mutual covenants contained herein the Parties agreed as follows:

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

4.0, The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be based on ..., 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 4.0 The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be based on the technical information provided by Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request, as may be modified as the result of the Scoping Meeting.

Transmission Provider reserves the

Tariff Record ID: 3869

Tariff Record Collation Value: 453000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3867

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE
Record Content Type: 1
Associated Filing Identifier:

4.0 The Interconnection Feasibility Study shall be based on the technical information provided by Interconnection Customer in the Interconnection Request, as may be modified as the result of the Scoping Meeting. Transmission Provider reserves the right to request additional technical information from Interconnection Customer as may reasonably become necessary consistent with Good Utility Practice during the course of the Interconnection Feasibility Study and as designated in accordance with Section 3.4.4 of the LGIP. If, after the designation of the Point of Interconnection pursuant to Section 3.4.4 of the LGIP, Interconnection Customer modifies its Interconnection Request pursuant to Section 4.4, the time to complete the Interconnection Feasibility Study may be extended.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

6.0, Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of ..., 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Interconnection Feasibility Study. Upon receipt of the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer

Tariff Record ID: 3871

Tariff Record Collation Value: 455000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3867

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Upon receipt of the Interconnection Feasibility Study, Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Any difference between the deposit and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in advance by, or refunded to, Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Interconnection Customer shall pay amounts in excess of the deposit within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

6.0, Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of ..., 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Optional Interconnection Study. Transmission Providers good faith estimate for the time of completion of the Optional Interconnection Study is insert

Tariff Record ID: 3897

Tariff Record Collation Value: 481000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 4405

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

6.0 Interconnection Customer shall provide a deposit of \$10,000 for the performance of the Optional Interconnection Study. Transmission Provider's good faith estimate for the time of completion of the Optional Interconnection Study is [insert date].

Upon receipt of the Optional Interconnection Study, Transmission Provider shall charge and Interconnection Customer shall pay the actual costs of the Optional Study.

Any difference between the initial payment and the actual cost of the study shall be paid in

advance by, or refunded to, Interconnection Customer, as appropriate. Interconnection Customer shall pay amounts in excess of the deposit within (30) Calendar Days of receipt of invoice.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

ARTICLE 1, Definitions, 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: Article 1. Definitions

Tariff Record ID: 3902

Tariff Record Collation Value: 486000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3900

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

Article 1. Definitions

Adverse System Impact shall mean the negative effects due to technical or operational limits on conductors or equipment being exceeded that may compromise the safety and reliability of the electric system.

Affected System shall mean an electric system other than the Transmission Provider's Transmission System that may be affected by the proposed interconnection.

Affected System Operator shall mean the entity that operates an Affected System.

Affiliate shall mean, with respect to a corporation, partnership or other entity, each such other corporation, partnership or other entity that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such corporation, partnership or other entity.

Ancillary Services shall mean those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice.

Applicable Laws and Regulations shall mean all duly promulgated applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, codes, decrees, judgments, directives, or judicial or administrative orders, permits and other duly authorized actions of any Governmental Authority.

Applicable Reliability Council shall mean the reliability council applicable to the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Applicable Reliability Standards shall mean the requirements and guidelines of NERC, the Applicable Reliability Council, and the Control Area of the Transmission System to which the Generating Facility is directly interconnected.

Base Case shall mean the base case power flow, short circuit, and stability data bases used for the Interconnection Studies by the Transmission Provider or Interconnection Customer.

Breach shall mean the failure of a Party to perform or observe any material term or condition of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Breaching Party shall mean a Party that is in Breach of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Business Day shall mean Monday through Friday, excluding Federal Holidays.

Calendar Day shall mean any day including Saturday, Sunday or a Federal Holiday.

Clustering shall mean the process whereby a group of Interconnection Requests is studied together, instead of serially, for the purpose of conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

Commercial Operation shall mean the status of a Generating Facility that has commenced generating electricity for sale, excluding electricity generated during Trial Operation.

Commercial Operation Date of a unit shall mean the date on which the Generating Facility commences Commercial Operation as agreed to by the Parties pursuant to Appendix E to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Confidential Information shall mean any confidential, proprietary or trade secret information of a plan, specification, pattern, procedure, design, device, list, concept, policy or compilation relating to the present or planned business of a Party, which is designated as confidential by the Party supplying the information, whether conveyed orally, electronically, in writing, through inspection, or otherwise.

Contingent Facilities shall mean those unbuilt Interconnection Facilities, and Network Upgrades, and/or planned upgrades not yet in service upon which the Interconnection Request's costs, timing, and study findings are dependent, and if delayed or not built, could cause a need for Re-Studies of the Interconnection Request or a reassessment of the Interconnection Facilities and/or Network Upgrades and/or costs and timing. Contingent Facilities are identified in Appendix A of this Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Control Area shall mean an electrical system or systems bounded by interconnection metering and telemetry, capable of controlling generation to maintain its interchange schedule with other Control Areas and contributing to frequency regulation of the interconnection. A Control Area must be certified by the Applicable Reliability Council.

Default shall mean the failure of a Breaching Party to cure its Breach in accordance with Article 17 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.

Dispute Resolution shall mean the procedure for resolution of a dispute between the Parties in which they will first attempt to resolve the dispute on an informal basis.

Distribution System shall mean the Transmission Provider's facilities and equipment used to transmit electricity to ultimate usage points such as homes and industries directly from nearby generators or from interchanges with higher voltage transmission networks which transport bulk power over longer distances. The voltage levels at which distribution systems operate differ

among areas.

Distribution Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Distribution System at or beyond the Point of Interconnection to facilitate interconnection of the Generating Facility and render the transmission service necessary to effect Interconnection Customer's wholesale sale of electricity in interstate commerce. Distribution Upgrades do not include Interconnection Facilities.

Effective Date shall mean the date on which the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement becomes effective upon execution by the Parties.

Emergency Condition shall mean a condition or situation: (1) that in the judgment of the Party making the claim is imminently likely to endanger life or property; or (2) that, in the case of a Transmission Provider, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to Transmission Provider's Transmission System, Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or the electric systems of others to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected; or (3) that, in the case of Interconnection Customer, is imminently likely (as determined in a non-discriminatory manner) to cause a material adverse effect on the security of, or damage to, the Generating Facility or Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities. System restoration and black start shall be considered Emergency Conditions; provided, that Interconnection Customer is not obligated by the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to possess black start capability.

Energy Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to connect its Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to be eligible to deliver the Generating Facility's electric output using the existing firm or nonfirm capacity of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System on an as available basis. Energy Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Engineering & Procurement (E&P) Agreement shall mean an agreement that authorizes the Transmission Provider to begin engineering and procurement of long lead-time items necessary for the establishment of the interconnection in order to advance the implementation of the Interconnection Request.

Environmental Law shall mean Applicable Laws or Regulations relating to pollution or protection of the environment or natural resources.

Federal Power Act shall mean the Federal Power Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a et seq.

FERC shall mean the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) or its successor.

Force Majeure shall mean any act of God, labor disturbance, act of the public enemy, war, insurrection, riot, fire, storm or flood, explosion, breakage or accident to machinery or equipment, any order, regulation or restriction imposed by governmental, military or lawfully

established civilian authorities, or any other cause beyond a Party's control. A Force Majeure event does not include acts of negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the Party claiming Force Majeure.

Generating Facility shall mean Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's device for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity identified in the Interconnection Request or the Surplus Interconnection Service Request, respectively, but shall not include the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities.

Generating Facility Capacity shall mean the net capacity of the Generating Facility and the aggregate net capacity of the Generating Facility where it includes multiple energy production devices.

Good Utility Practice shall mean any of the practices, methods and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electric industry during the relevant time period, or any of the practices, methods and acts which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in light of the facts known at the time the decision was made, could have been expected to accomplish the desired result at a reasonable cost consistent with good business practices, reliability, safety and expedition. Good Utility Practice is not intended to be limited to the optimum practice, method, or act to the exclusion of all others, but rather to be acceptable practices, methods, or acts generally accepted in the region.

Governmental Authority shall mean any federal, state, local or other governmental regulatory or administrative agency, court, commission, department, board, or other governmental subdivision, legislature, rulemaking board, tribunal, or other governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Parties, their respective facilities, or the respective services they provide, and exercising or entitled to exercise any administrative, executive, police, or taxing authority or power; provided, however, that such term does not include Interconnection Customer, Transmission Provider, or any Affiliate thereof.

Hazardous Substances shall mean any chemicals, materials or substances defined as or included in the definition of "hazardous substances," "hazardous wastes," "hazardous materials," "hazardous constituents," "restricted hazardous materials," "extremely hazardous substances," "toxic substances," "radioactive substances," "contaminants," "pollutants," "toxic pollutants" or words of similar meaning and regulatory effect under any applicable Environmental Law, or any other chemical, material or substance, exposure to which is prohibited, limited or regulated by any applicable Environmental Law.

Initial Synchronization Date shall mean the date upon which the Generating Facility is initially synchronized and upon which Trial Operation begins.

In-Service Date shall mean the date upon which the Interconnection Customer reasonably expects it will be ready to begin use of the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities to obtain back feed power.

Interconnection Customer shall mean any entity, including the Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner or any of the Affiliates or subsidiaries of either, that proposes to interconnect its Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment, as identified in Appendix A of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, that are located between the Generating Facility and the Point of Change of Ownership, including any modification, addition, or upgrades to such facilities and equipment necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities.

Interconnection Facilities shall mean the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and the Interconnection Customer's or Surplus Interconnection Service Customer's Interconnection Facilities. Collectively, Interconnection Facilities include all facilities and equipment between the Generating Facility and the Point of Interconnection, including any modification, additions or upgrades that are necessary to physically and electrically interconnect the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Interconnection Facilities Study shall mean a study conducted by the Transmission Provider or a third party consultant for the Interconnection Customer to determine a list of facilities (including Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades as identified in the Interconnection System Impact Study), the cost of those facilities, and the time required to interconnect the Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System. The scope of the study is defined in Section 8 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Facilities Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 4 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Facilities Study.

Interconnection Feasibility Study shall mean a preliminary evaluation of the system impact and cost of interconnecting the Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System, the scope of which is described in Section 6 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection Feasibility Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 2 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection Feasibility Study.

Interconnection Request shall mean an Interconnection Customer's request, in the form of Appendix 1 to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures, in accordance with the Tariff, to interconnect a new Generating Facility, or to increase the capacity of, or make a Material Modification to the operating characteristics of, an existing Generating Facility that is interconnected with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Interconnection Service shall mean the service provided by the Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling it to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Interconnection Study shall mean any of the following studies: the Interconnection Feasibility Study, the Interconnection System Impact Study, and the Interconnection Facilities Study described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study shall mean an engineering study that evaluates the impact of the proposed interconnection on the safety and reliability of Transmission Provider's Transmission System and, if applicable, an Affected System. The study shall identify and detail the system impacts that would result if the Generating Facility were interconnected without project modifications or system modifications, focusing on the Adverse System Impacts identified in the Interconnection Feasibility Study, or to study potential impacts, including but not limited to those identified in the Scoping Meeting as described in the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures.

Interconnection System Impact Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 3 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Interconnection System Impact Study.

IRS shall mean the Internal Revenue Service.

Joint Operating Committee shall be a group made up of representatives from Interconnection Customers and the Transmission Provider to coordinate operating and technical considerations of Interconnection Service.

Large Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility having a Generating Facility Capacity of more than 20 MW.

Loss shall mean any and all losses relating to injury to or death of any person or damage to property, demand, suits, recoveries, costs and expenses, court costs, attorney fees, and all other obligations by or to third parties, arising out of or resulting from the other Party's performance, or non-performance of its obligations under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement on behalf of the indemnifying Party, except in cases of gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing by the indemnifying Party.

Material Modification shall mean those modifications that have a material impact on the cost or timing of any Interconnection Request with a later queue priority date.

Metering Equipment shall mean all metering equipment installed or to be installed at the Generating Facility pursuant to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement at the metering points, including but not limited to instrument transformers, MWh-meters, data

acquisition equipment, transducers, remote terminal unit, communications equipment, phone lines, and fiber optics.

NERC shall mean the North American Electric Reliability Council or its successor organization.

Network Resource shall mean any designated generating resource owned, purchased, or leased by a Network Customer under the Network Integration Transmission Service Tariff. Network Resources do not include any resource, or any portion thereof, that is committed for sale to third parties or otherwise cannot be called upon to meet the Network Customer's Network Load on a non-interruptible basis.

Network Resource Interconnection Service shall mean an Interconnection Service that allows the Interconnection Customer to integrate its Large Generating Facility with the Transmission Provider's Transmission System (1) in a manner comparable to that in which the Transmission Provider integrates its generating facilities to serve native load customers; or (2) in an RTO or ISO with market based congestion management, in the same manner as Network Resources. Network Resource Interconnection Service in and of itself does not convey transmission service.

Network Upgrades shall mean the additions, modifications, and upgrades to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System required at or beyond the point at which the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System to accommodate the interconnection of the Large Generating Facility to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Notice of Dispute shall mean a written notice of a dispute or claim that arises out of or in connection with the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement or its performance.

Optional Interconnection Study shall mean a sensitivity analysis based on assumptions specified by the Interconnection Customer in the Optional Interconnection Study Agreement.

Optional Interconnection Study Agreement shall mean the form of agreement contained in Appendix 5 of the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures for conducting the Optional Interconnection Study.

Party or Parties shall mean Transmission Provider, Transmission Owner, Interconnection Customer or any combination of the above.

Point of Change of Ownership shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities.

Point of Interconnection shall mean the point, as set forth in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, where the Interconnection Facilities connect to the Transmission Provider's Transmission System.

Provisional Interconnection Service shall mean Interconnection Service provided by

Transmission Provider associated with interconnecting the Interconnection Customer's Generating Facility to Transmission Provider's Transmission System and enabling that Transmission System to receive electric energy and capacity from the Generating Facility at the Point of Interconnection, pursuant to the terms of the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and, if applicable, the Tariff.

Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall mean the interconnection agreement for Provisional Interconnection Service established between Transmission Provider and/or the Transmission Owner and the Interconnection Customer. This agreement shall take the form of the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, modified for provisional purposes.

Queue Position shall mean the order of a valid Interconnection Request, relative to all other pending valid Interconnection Requests, that is established based upon the date and time of receipt of the valid Interconnection Request by the Transmission Provider.

Reasonable Efforts shall mean, with respect to an action required to be attempted or taken by a Party under the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, efforts that are timely and consistent with Good Utility Practice and are otherwise substantially equivalent to those a Party would use to protect its own interests.

Scoping Meeting shall mean the meeting between representatives of the Interconnection Customer and Transmission Provider conducted for the purpose of discussing alternative interconnection options, to exchange information including any transmission data and earlier study evaluations that would be reasonably expected to impact such interconnection options, to analyze such information, and to determine the potential feasible Points of Interconnection.

Site Control shall mean documentation reasonably demonstrating: (1) ownership of, a leasehold interest in, or a right to develop a site for the purpose of constructing the Generating Facility; (2) an option to purchase or acquire a leasehold site for such purpose; or (3) an exclusivity or other business relationship between Interconnection Customer and the entity having the right to sell, lease or grant Interconnection Customer the right to possess or occupy a site for such purpose.

Small Generating Facility shall mean a Generating Facility that has a Generating Facility Capacity of no more than 20 MW.

Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall mean Network Upgrades that are not part of an Affected System that an Interconnection Customer may construct without affecting day-to-day operations of the Transmission System during their construction. Both the Transmission Provider and the Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify them in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement. If the Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer disagree about whether a particular Network Upgrade is a Stand Alone Network Upgrade, the Transmission Provider must provide the Interconnection Customer a written technical explanation outlining why the Transmission Provider does not consider the Network Upgrade to be a Stand Alone Network Upgrade within fifteen (15) Calendar Days of its determination.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement (LGIA) shall mean the form of interconnection agreement applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that is included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Standard Large Generator Interconnection Procedures (LGIP) shall mean the interconnection procedures applicable to an Interconnection Request pertaining to a Large Generating Facility that are included in the Transmission Provider's Tariff.

Surplus Interconnection Service shall mean any unneeded portion of Interconnection Service established in a Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, such that if Surplus Interconnection Service is utilized the total amount of Interconnection Service at the Point of Interconnection would remain the same.

System Protection Facilities shall mean the equipment, including necessary protection signal communications equipment, required to protect (1) the Transmission Provider's Transmission System from faults or other electrical disturbances occurring at the Generating Facility and (2) the Generating Facility from faults or other electrical system disturbances occurring on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System or on other delivery systems or other generating systems to which the Transmission Provider's Transmission System is directly connected.

Tariff shall mean the Transmission Provider's Tariff through which open access transmission service and Interconnection Service are offered, and as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor tariff.

Transmission Owner shall mean an entity that owns, leases or otherwise possesses an interest in the portion of the Transmission System at the Point of Interconnection and may be a Party to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement to the extent necessary.

Transmission Provider shall mean the public utility (or its designated agent) that owns, controls, or operates transmission or distribution facilities used for the transmission of electricity in interstate commerce and provides transmission service under the Tariff. The term Transmission Provider should be read to include the Transmission Owner when the Transmission Owner is separate from the Transmission Provider.

Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities shall mean all facilities and equipment owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider from the Point of Change of Ownership to the Point of Interconnection as identified in Appendix A to the Standard Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including any modifications, additions or upgrades to such facilities and equipment. Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities are sole use facilities and shall not include Distribution Upgrades, Stand Alone Network Upgrades or Network Upgrades.

Transmission System shall mean the facilities owned, controlled or operated by the Transmission Provider or Transmission Owner that are used to provide transmission service under the Tariff.

Trial Operation shall mean the period during which Interconnection Customer is engaged in on-site test operations and commissioning of the Generating Facility prior to Commercial

Operation.

Variable Energy Resource shall mean a device for the production of electricity that is characterized by an energy source that: (1) is renewable; (2) cannot be stored by the facility owner or operator; and (3) has variability that is beyond the control of the facility owner or operator.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

5.1, Options, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 5.1 Options. Unless otherwise mutually agreed to between the Parties, Interconnection Customer shall select the In-Service Date, Initial Synchronization Date, and Commercial Operation Date; and either Standard Option or Alternate Option set forth

Tariff Record ID: 3918

Tariff Record Collation Value: 502000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3917

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

5.1 Options. Unless otherwise mutually agreed to between the Parties, Interconnection Customer shall select the In-Service Date, Initial Synchronization Date, and Commercial Operation Date; and either the Standard Option or Alternate Option set forth below, and such dates and selected option shall be set forth in Appendix B, Milestones. At the same time, Interconnection Customer shall indicate whether it elects to exercise the Option to Build set forth in Article 5.1.3 below. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Transmission Provider, Transmission Provider shall so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days. Upon receipt of the notification that Interconnection Customer's designated dates are not acceptable to Transmission Provider, the Interconnection Customer shall notify Transmission Provider within thirty (30) Calendar Days whether it elects to exercise the Option to Build if it has not already elected to exercise the Option to Build.

5.1.1 Standard Option. Transmission Provider shall design, procure, and construct Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades, using Reasonable Efforts to complete Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades by the dates set forth in Appendix B, Milestones. Transmission Provider shall not be required to undertake any action which is inconsistent with its standard safety and security practices, its material and equipment specifications, its design criteria and construction procedures, its labor agreements, Applicable Laws and Regulations, and Good Utility Practice. In the event Transmission Provider reasonably expects that it will not be able to complete Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Network Upgrades by the specified dates, Transmission Provider shall promptly provide written notice to Interconnection Customer and shall undertake Reasonable Efforts to meet the earliest dates thereafter.

5.1.2 Alternate Option. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are acceptable to Transmission Provider, Transmission Provider shall use Reasonable Efforts to so notify Interconnection Customer within thirty (30) Calendar Days, and shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities by the designated dates.

5.1.3 Option to Build. Interconnection Customer shall have the option to assume

responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades on the dates specified in Article 5.1.2. Transmission Provider and Interconnection Customer must agree as to what constitutes Stand Alone Network Upgrades and identify such Stand Alone Network Upgrades in Appendix A. Except for Stand Alone Network Upgrades, Interconnection Customer shall have no right to construct Network Upgrades under this option.

5.1.4 Negotiated Option. If the dates designated by Interconnection Customer are not acceptable to Transmission Provider, the Parties shall in good faith attempt to negotiate terms and conditions (including revision of the specified dates, the provision of incentives or the procurement and construction of all facilities other than Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades if the Interconnection Customer elects to exercise the Option to Build under Article 5.1.3). If the Parties are unable to reach agreement on such terms and conditions, then, pursuant to Article 5.1.1 (Standard Option), Transmission Provider shall assume responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of all facilities other than Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades if the Interconnection Customer elects to exercise the Option to Build.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

5.2, General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 5.2 General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build. If Interconnection Customer assumes responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Providers Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades,¹

Tariff Record ID: 3919

Tariff Record Collation Value: 503000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3917

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

5.2 General Conditions Applicable to Option to Build. If Interconnection Customer assumes responsibility for the design, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades,

(1) Interconnection Customer shall engineer, procure equipment, and construct Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades (or portions thereof) using Good Utility Practice and using standards and specifications provided in advance by Transmission Provider;

(2) Interconnection Customer's engineering, procurement and construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades shall comply with all requirements of law to which Transmission Provider would be subject in the engineering, procurement or construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;

(3) Transmission Provider shall review and approve the engineering design, equipment acceptance tests, and the construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;

(4) prior to commencement of construction, Interconnection Customer shall provide to

Transmission Provider a schedule for construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades, and shall promptly respond to requests for information from Transmission Provider;

(5) at any time during construction, Transmission Provider shall have the right to gain unrestricted access to Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades and to conduct inspections, at Interconnection Customer's cost, of the same;

(6) at any time during construction, should any phase of the engineering, equipment procurement, or construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades not meet the standards and specifications provided by Transmission Provider, Interconnection Customer shall be obligated to remedy deficiencies in that portion of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades;

(7) Interconnection Customer shall indemnify Transmission Provider for claims arising from Interconnection Customer's construction of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades under the terms and procedures applicable to Article 18.1 Indemnity;

(8) Interconnection Customer shall transfer control of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to Transmission Provider;

(9) Unless Parties otherwise agree, Interconnection Customer shall transfer ownership of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand-Alone Network Upgrades to Transmission Provider;

(10) Transmission Provider shall approve and accept for operation and maintenance Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities and Stand Alone Network Upgrades to the extent engineered, procured, and constructed in accordance with this Article 5.2;

(11) Interconnection Customer shall deliver to Transmission Provider "as-built" drawings, information, and any other documents in compliance with Transmission Provider's standards that are reasonably required by Transmission Provider to assure that the Interconnection Facilities and Stand-Alone Network Upgrades are built to the standards and specifications required by Transmission Provider; and

(12) If Interconnection Customer exercises the Option to Build pursuant to Article 5.1.3, Interconnection Customer shall pay Transmission Provider the actual costs pursuant to Article 11.5 of this LGIA for Transmission Provider to execute the responsibilities enumerated to Transmission Provider under Article 5.2. Transmission Provider shall invoice Interconnection Customer pursuant to Article 12 of this LGIA.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

5.9, Other Interconnection Options, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 5.9 Other Interconnection Options

Tariff Record ID: 3926

Tariff Record Collation Value: 510000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3917

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1
Associated Filing Identifier:

5.9 Other Interconnection Options.

5.9.1 Limited Operation. If any Contingent Facilities or any of Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades are not reasonably expected to be completed prior to the Commercial Operation Date of the Large Generating Facility, Transmission Provider shall, upon the request and at the expense of Interconnection Customer, perform operating studies on a timely basis to determine the extent to which the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities may operate prior to the completion of any Contingent Facilities or Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities or Network Upgrades consistent with Applicable Laws and Regulations, Applicable Reliability Standards, Good Utility Practice, and this LGIA. Transmission Provider shall permit Interconnection Customer to operate the Large Generating Facility and Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities in accordance with the results of such studies.

5.9.2 Provisional Interconnection Service. Upon the request of Interconnection Customer, and prior to completion of requisite Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, or System Protection Facilities, Transmission Provider may execute a Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement with the Interconnection Customer for limited Interconnection Service at the discretion of Transmission Provider based upon an evaluation that will consider the results of available studies. Transmission Provider shall determine, through available studies or additional studies as necessary, whether stability, short circuit, thermal, and/or voltage issues would arise if Interconnection Customer interconnects without modifications to the Generating Facility or Transmission System. Transmission Provider shall determine whether any Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, or System Protection Facilities that are necessary to meet the requirements of NERC, or any applicable Regional Entity for the interconnection of a new, modified and/or expanded Generating Facility are in place prior to the commencement of Interconnection Service from the Generating Facility. Where available studies indicate that such Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, and/or System Protection Facilities that are required for the interconnection of a new, modified and/or expanded Generating Facility are not currently in place, Transmission Provider will perform a study, at the Interconnection Customer's expense, to confirm the facilities that are required for Provisional Interconnection Service. The maximum permissible output of the Generating Facility in the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement shall be studied and updated on an annual basis and at the Interconnection Customer's expense unless there have been no changes on Transmission Provider's Transmission System since the Interconnection Customer's last completed study. Interconnection Customer assumes all risk and liabilities with respect to changes between the Provisional Large Generator Interconnection Agreement and the Large Generator Interconnection Agreement, including changes in output limits and Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades, Distribution Upgrades, Contingent Facilities, and/or System Protection Facilities cost responsibilities.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

11.4, Transmission Credits, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 11.4 Transmission Credits.11.4.1Repayment of Amounts Advanced for Network Upgrades. Interconnection Customer shall be entitled to ongoing credits to its transmission charges, the total amount of which will be paid in a timely manner and will

Tariff Record ID: 3973

Tariff Record Collation Value: 557000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3969

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

11.4 Transmission Credits.

11.4.1 Repayment of Amounts Advanced for Network Upgrades. Interconnection Customer shall be entitled to ongoing credits to its transmission charges, the total amount of which will be paid in a timely manner and will equal the total amount paid to Transmission Provider and Affected System Operator, if any, for the Network Upgrades, to be credited to Interconnection Customer on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the non-usage sensitive portion of transmission charges, as payments are made under Transmission Provider's Tariff or Affected System's Tariff for transmission services with respect to the Large Generating Facility; provided, that Transmission Provider shall net bill or bill credit Interconnection Customer for any amounts to be credited. Any credits shall include interest calculated from the date of any payment for Network Upgrades through the date on which the Interconnection Customer receives a repayment of such payment pursuant to this subparagraph, with such interest to be fixed for the length of the crediting period at the lower of either (1) Interconnection Customer's interest rate applicable to the Network Upgrades or (2) the Federal interest rate applicable to Transmission Provider's Transmission System at the time the Network Upgrades are placed in service and ownership thereof is transferred to Transmission Provider. With Transmission Provider's approval, Interconnection Customer may assign such crediting rights to any person having an executed net billing or bill crediting agreement with Transmission Provider that is effective throughout the entire term of the assignment.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Transmission Provider or Affected System Operator will continue to provide credits to Interconnection Customer on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the non-usage sensitive portion of transmission charges, without any restriction as to the period of time under which such crediting will occur.

If the Large Generating Facility fails to achieve commercial operation, but it or another Generating Facility is later constructed and makes use of the Network Upgrades, Transmission Provider and Affected System Operator shall at that time reimburse Interconnection Customer for the amounts advanced for the Network Upgrades; provided, that the party making use of the Network Upgrades must first pay to Transmission Provider all amounts to be reimbursed to Interconnection Customer. Such amounts shall be subsequently credited by Transmission Provider to the new party in accordance with Article 11.4 of this LGIA. Before any such reimbursement can occur, the Interconnection Customer, or the entity that ultimately constructs the Generating Facility, if different, is responsible for identifying the entity to which reimbursement must be made.

11.4.2 Special Provisions for Affected Systems. Unless Transmission Provider provides,

under the LGIA, for the repayment of amounts advanced to Affected System Operator for Network Upgrades, Interconnection Customer and Affected System Operator shall enter into an agreement that provides for such repayment. The agreement shall specify the terms governing payments to be made by Interconnection Customer to the Affected System Operator as well as the repayment by the Affected System Operator.

11.4.3 Notwithstanding any other provision of this LGIA, nothing herein shall be construed as relinquishing or foreclosing any rights, including but not limited to firm transmission rights, capacity rights, transmission congestion rights, or transmission credits, that Interconnection Customer, shall be entitled to, now or in the future under any other agreement or tariff as a result of, or otherwise associated with, the transmission capacity, if any, created by the Network Upgrades, including the right to obtain transmission credits for transmission service that is not associated with the Large Generating Facility.

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

20.1, Severability, 2.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: 20.1 Severability. If any provision in this LGIA is finally determined to be invalid, void or unenforceable by any court or other Governmental Authority having jurisdiction, such determination shall not invalidate, void or make unenforceable any

Tariff Record ID: 4009

Tariff Record Collation Value: 593000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 4008

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

20.1 Severability. If any provision in this LGIA is finally determined to be invalid, void or unenforceable by any court or other Governmental Authority having jurisdiction, such determination shall not invalidate, void or make unenforceable any other provision, agreement or covenant of this LGIA; provided that if Interconnection Customer (or any third party, but only if such third party is not acting at the direction of Transmission Provider) seeks and obtains such a final determination with respect to any provision of the Alternate Option (Article 5.1.2), or the Negotiated Option (Article 5.1.4), then none of these provisions shall thereafter have any force or effect and the Parties' rights and obligations shall be governed solely by the Standard Option (Article 5.1.1).

Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:

APPENDIX A to LGIA, Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and ..., 3.0.0, A

Record Narrative Name: Appendix A to LGIA Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades¹.

Interconnection Facilities^a insert Interconnection Customers Interconnection Facilities^b insert Transmission Providers Interconnection

Tariff Record ID: 4055

Tariff Record Collation Value: 639000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3900

Proposed Date: 2021-12-15

Priority Order: 500

Record Change Type: CHANGE

Record Content Type: 1

Associated Filing Identifier:

Appendix A to LGIA

Interconnection Facilities, Network Upgrades and Distribution Upgrades

1. Interconnection Facilities:

- 1.1 [insert Interconnection Customer's Interconnection Facilities]:
- 1.2 [insert Transmission Provider's Interconnection Facilities]:
2. Network Upgrades:
 - 2.1 [insert Stand Alone Network Upgrades]:
 - 2.2 [insert Other Network Upgrades]:
3. Distribution Upgrades:
4. Contingent Facilities:
5. Point of Change of Ownership:
6. Point of Interconnection:
7. Upgrade Requirements on Affected System(s): [To be deleted if not applicable]
Record Content Description, Tariff Record Title, Record Version Number, Option Code:
APPENDIX 7 to LGIP, Interconnection Procedures For A Wind Generating Plant, 2.0.0, A
Record Narrative Name: APPENDIX 7 to LGIP INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES FOR A WIND GENERATING PLANT
This Appendix 7 sets forth procedures specific to a wind generating plant. All other requirements of this LGIP continue to apply to wind generating plant
Tariff Record ID: 4062
Tariff Record Collation Value: 646000 Tariff Record Parent Identifier: 3807
Proposed Date: 2021-12-15
Priority Order: 500
Record Change Type: CHANGE
Record Content Type: 1
Associated Filing Identifier:

APPENDIX 7 to LGIP

INTERCONNECTION PROCEDURES FOR A WIND GENERATING PLANT

This Appendix 7 sets forth procedures specific to a wind generating plant. All other requirements of this LGIP continue to apply to wind generating plant interconnections.

Special Procedures Applicable to Wind Generators

The wind plant Interconnection Customer, in completing the Interconnection Request required by Section 3.4 of this LGIP, may provide to the Transmission Provider a set of preliminary electrical design specifications depicting the wind plant as a single equivalent generator. Upon satisfying these and other applicable Interconnection Request conditions, the wind plant may enter the queue and receive the base case data as provided for in this LGIP.

No later than six months after submitting an Interconnection Request completed in this manner, the wind plant Interconnection Customer must submit completed detailed electrical design specifications and other data (including collector system layout data) needed to allow the

Transmission Provider to complete the System Impact Study.

Document Content(s)

001-OATT Revision 21-01 Transmittal Letter (9-17-21).pdf	1
002-WAPA-OATT-Revision-21-01-LGIP-Redline-for-Filing.pdf	23
003-WAPA-OATT-Revision-21-01-LGIA-Redline-for-Filing.pdf	110
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